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Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co.
Glen Saint Mary • Florida



View in the river garden of Mrs. Arthur G. Cummer showing *Juniperus japonica sylvestris*, Azaleas and low *Podocarpus* hedge

FOREWORD

ON THE following pages will be found the best of the South's ornamentals and fruits priced as low as quality plants can be and still allow a livable profit.

The Glen Saint Mary Nurseries have grown, in their fifty-six years of business, into an institution unique in the American nursery field. In the very early years the urge was felt, not only to grow and market plants, but to grow and offer *better* plants than were then to be found in the nursery trade. From this wish evolved that branch of our work which for many years has not only carried on breeding and selection work, but has tested the many new plants sent in by plant-hunters from the four corners of the earth. As a result of all the time and effort expended, we are now able to say, without boasting, that many of the South's most profitable fruits and finest ornamentals are Glen Saint Mary introductions.

Our organization is at your service at all times to assist with plant problems. We welcome visitors and inspection, both at our home office at Glen Saint Mary and our Winter Haven branch, which is devoted solely to Citrus. There, at our extensive nurseries, may be found much of interest and value to grove-owners, both private and commercial. At Glen Saint Mary, in December and January, you will find the Camellias in bloom, closely followed by the Azaleas which last way into spring. Our Roses are a joy in spring and early summer and again in late fall. Through the summer months the yellows and oranges of the Hemerocallis field glorify the landscape and the lovely Crape Myrtles are masses of color. Come to the Nurseries and select the plants you want.

To our old customer-friends we express gratitude for their continued patronage, and to those who do not know us or our products, we ask for a chance to become acquainted.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES COMPANY

ORNAMENTALS

In presenting the Ornaments for this year, we are listing for the first time a number of plants and shrubs to which we invite your especial attention. Some of these are our own productions; others have been tested for adaptability to our climatic conditions and have been found worthy of permanent places in grounds and gardens.

Azalea, George Lindley Taber

Leading with Azaleas, we give you our own lovely Omurasaki Sport, which we have named George Lindley Taber. We have watched this variation of the lavender Omurasaki through many seasons and are convinced that it is here to stay. On page 6 you will see a full-page color-plate of this, our most beautiful variegated Azalea. 10 to 12 in., \$1.50 each; 12 to 18 in., \$2.00 each; 18 to 24 in., \$3.00 each.

Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea

For a long time we have been looking for something really striking to brighten up the monotony of the various greens of our foliage plants. Now we have it in this excellent Barberry, so suitable for low hedges and dwarf accents. Its brilliant foliage in summer and its bright red berries in the fall show up startlingly. It is semi-deciduous in North Florida and should be kept pruned and bushy for best effect. The illustration on page 3 will speak for itself. 12 to 18 in., \$1.00 each; \$9.00 for 10.

Berberis atrocarpa

Another very satisfactory *evergreen* Barberry, in fact, the best for the South, is *Berberis atrocarpa*. It often reaches a height of 6 feet and is notable for spiny-toothed, narrow leaves. The fruit is jet-black and grows in loose clusters. 8 to 12 in., 75 cts. each; \$6.50 for 10.

The photograph below shows a small section of the beautiful Azalea Garden at Glen St. Mary. The garden is in bloom during February and March and is one of the finest Azalea displays to be found in Florida



Cephalotaxus harringtonia

This dwarf evergreen is valuable for use in rock-gardens or pools; also in shaded locations as a border plant, we recommend this fine variety. Its spiny leaves are about 1 inch long and cluster around the stems somewhat in the manner of *Podocarpus maki*. 8 to 12 in., 75 cts. each; \$6.50 for 10.

Chalcas paniculata (Orange Jessamine)

Among the fragrant flowering shrubs this Jessamine is recognized everywhere as one of the most attractive. For South and Central Florida, this exotic plant makes a handsome shrub. The leaves are shiny, small, and plentiful, while the profuse blooms, looking and smelling like small orange blossoms, frequently appear at the same time as the red fruits. Orange Jessamine blooms several times a year and should hold a high place in the list of decorative garden shrubs. See page 12.

Cocculus laurifolius

Sometimes we have a place in the garden where nothing seems to fit! For that *particular* spot try *Cocculus laurifolius*. It is a viny evergreen shrub which will grow to 15 feet, or it may be kept clipped bushy and compact if desired. Its dark green leaves are sometimes 6 inches long, leathery and shining, with lighter-colored veins. The black fruits are borne in clusters. 18 to 24 in., \$2.00 each.

Crape Myrtle (Red Sport)

Appreciating the urge for new materials, we list this Crape Myrtle mutation for the first time, after having watched its progress in the nursery for three years. Its parent is the regular Red Crape Myrtle, from which it differs only in having much larger leaves, three or four times the ordinary size, of excellent color and similar shape. 3 to 5 ft., bare-rooted, \$1.50 each; \$12.00 for 10.

Elaeagnus aurea maculata

More showy than *Elaeagnus pungens* or *variegata* because of its distinctive gold markings, this variation is conspicuous in any planting of evergreens. Smaller in growth, never reaching the immense proportions of its better-known parent, it retains and accentuates that random growth which distinguishes *Elaeagnus* as a type. Illustrated at bottom of page 3. 18 to 24 in., \$2.00 each; \$17.50 for 10.

Eurya japonica

This pretty little newcomer is a fine addition to our list of dwarf plants for use where comparatively low spreading growth and good green foliage is needed. The leaves are elongated and narrow with a well-defined midrib. The small greenish white flowers are followed by black fruits. Illustrated at bottom of page 3. 12 to 18 in., \$1.25 each; \$11.50 for 10.

Ilex burfordii

This very handsome shrub or small tree is one of the Chinese Hollies, and in general appearance is similar to the well-known Cornuta. In both varieties the foliage is a beautiful dark green and very glossy. In Cornuta the leaves are angular and very spiny, while in Burfordii they are oblong and usually smooth except for a sharp tip. The fruit is large and heavy and of a brilliant red. Equally as useful and ornamental as Cornuta, it is considerably more approachable. See color plate, page 21. 18 to 24 in., B&B., \$1.50 each; \$12.50 for 10.

Ilex crenata (Japanese Holly)

Another worthy member of the Holly family particularly suited to low plantings such as hedges and foundations. Crenata is a small-leaved sort, compact, medium slow growing, and bearing black fruit. Its general appearance is somewhat like *Ilex vomitoria*, but is much easier to keep low. It is evergreen and entirely hardy and makes a beautiful little border shrub. 12 to 18 in., B&B., \$1.00 each; \$9.00 for 10.

Ilex crenata bullata

This new sub-variety of Crenata has small, roundish, glossy leaves, slightly convexed. A small and dwarf grower tending to spread fanwise as it grows larger. It may be pruned to suit individual tastes, however, and gives promise of immediate acceptance to the ranks of the all-too-limited class of hardy plants for edging and low hedges. Both *Ilex crenata* and *bullata* are illustrated at bottom of page 3. 18 to 24 in., B&B., \$1.50 each; \$14.00 for 10.

Malus angustifolia (Native Crab-Apple)

In the spring these shapely trees are covered with pale pink blossoms which are a Mecca for the honey bees. Foliage reaches maturity after flowering, and the big trees often reach a height of 25 feet. They rival in beauty the Flowering Cherries of Washington fame, and may be used in the Lower South where the Cherries cannot be grown. 3 to 4 ft., bare-rooted, \$1.25 each; \$11.00 for 10.

Oleander (New Double Yellow)

We have distinctly good news for those who have been lamenting the lack of variety in these decorative trees. The spicy-scented, double flowers appear early in the summer, and are a blend of soft yellow and orange with lighter centers. Growth of the plants is average, but they are above average in resistance to cold. Our supply is very limited, so order early to be sure of getting one. 2 to 3 ft., bare-rooted, 80 cts. each; \$7.00 for 10. 2 to 3 ft., B&B., \$1.50 each; \$14.00 for 10.

Platanus orientalis (Oriental Sycamore)

Last year we listed, for the first time, this very interesting Sycamore, a type not much grown in this country. The seeds were given to us by Dr. H. Harold Hume and were from an especially fine specimen now standing in the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens. The leaves are darker, the outline reminding one somewhat of the northern oaks, and the growth is more compact than that of the American Sycamore. The tree is well suited to sandy soils and is a rapid grower. 4 to 6 ft., bare-rooted, \$2.00 each; \$17.50 for 10.

Plumbago coccinea

The flowers of this strikingly beautiful plant are scarlet and are borne in upright spikes. The rich green leaves are 3 to 4 inches long, and the plant is evergreen in South and Central Florida. It can be grown either as a bush, or allowed to spread vine-like on the ground. Otherwise, its general characteristics are similar to the well-known blue Plumbago. It is on our strongly recommended list. 4-in. pots, \$1.00.

Pyracantha formosana splendens

The productiveness of this improved variety is amazing! Fruit is a deep glossy red borne in immense clusters. The growth resembles somewhat that of Lalandi, but is not so upright. We urge our customers to try this fine plant and be convinced. 2 to 3 ft., B&B., \$2.00 each; \$17.50 for 10.

Retinospora obtusa gracilis

A splendid addition to the conifer group is this lively green, fine-textured variety. It is semi-dwarf, with partly flattened top, close growing and feathery. See illustration on page 23. We recommend it to our customers who are looking for a new shade of green in their planting. 18 to 24 in., \$1.25; \$10.00 for 10.

We also have tubbed evergreens such as *Ilex vomitoria*, *Retinospora ericoides*, *Arbovitæ*, and others well adapted to growth in containers. Please write for sizes and prices.



Elæagnus aurea
maculata

Eurya japonica

Cleyera japonica

Berberis thunbergi
atropurpurea

Ilex crenata

Ilex crenata bullata

AZALEAS

DURING Azalea blooming-time, which is in February and March, Southern gardens are a riot of color. There are blooms of the palest pink and the most brilliant scarlet; there are shades of red, even to the deepest crimson, and vivid tones of flame and orange; there are soft lavenders and pure whites that intensify the colors of their neighbors.

Azaleas are easily transplanted and grow readily, provided certain requirements are met. The plants should have an acid soil, either natural muck added to the neutral soil or woods-mold secured from beneath hardwood trees.

INDIAN AZALEAS

Azalea indica

The Indian Azaleas are evergreen shrubs with large single or double flowers which sometimes measure 4 inches across. Some varieties are slow-growing, practically dwarf, while others grow rapidly into large shrubs. The colors are varied and very beautiful.

The famous Azalea Gardens of the South such as Magnolia Gardens and Middleton Place are rich in varieties of the Indian Azaleas.

RED and DEEP PINK

Brilliant. Early to midseason. Compact, bushy plants with small leaves. Free bloomer, bearing flowers of a deep rose-pink.

Clear Dark Pink. Late. A hardy, compact, free-flowering bush with fine foliage.

Double Dark Pink. Midseason. Compact grower. Hardy.

Præstantissima. Late. A semi-hardy, compact, bushy grower with good foliage. Free flowering.

Pride of Dorking. Late. A good grower, open and hardy; free flowering.

Prince of Wales. Rather late. Hardy, bushy, compact grower; free flowering.

LIGHT PINK

Crœmina. Midseason. Hardy, rather bushy plant with good foliage; free flowering.

Elegans. Early. A hardy, fast grower, of rather open habit, with good foliage. Free flowering and easy to grow. Flowers of medium size.

Elegans Superba (Pride of Mobile). Midseason. Similar to Elegans but more compact in growth and larger flowers.

George Franc. Early. A hardy, bushy grower. One of the earliest to bloom, bearing its large flowers in profusion.

Macrantha. Very late. A hardy, summer-blooming type; bushy, compact grower.

Mme. Frye. Late. Hardy, bushy, compact plant with small, shiny leaves; free flowering.

Miltoni. Late. A hardy, dwarf variety.

ORANGE

Coccinea Major. Midseason. Hardy, upright, open growth, with good foliage; free flowering. Blooms of medium size.

Glory of Sunninghill. Late. A hardy, bushy, compact grower with good foliage; free bloomer. Flowers of medium size. One of the best in this color.

Maximilian. Flowers orange in color, ruffled at the edges, produced late in season. A bushy grower; hardy.

Macrantha. Very late. Hardy, bushy type; good foliage. Medium-sized flowers.

Pluto. Midseason. Slow, compact grower; good foliage. Hardy.



Azalea Lath House

After the bed has been prepared, the addition of one-fourth to one-half pound of aluminum sulphate per square yard, well raked in, will keep the soil in proper condition. Azaleas do not prosper in dense shade, but may be shaded for a portion of the day. Good drainage is also needed. During hot, dry weather they should be watered or syringed frequently.

Azaleas may be used as specimen or accent plants, set in foundation plantings, in the shrub border or in beds by themselves. They may be grown successfully from Charleston, S. C., down the coast to central Florida and around the Gulf Coast to Texas.

Prince of Orange. Midseason. Compact grower; free flowering. The good-sized flowers are well mixed through the luxuriant foliage. Hardy.

President Clay. Early. Plant tall, open grower; free flowering. Medium-sized flowers. Hardy.

Sublanceolata. Late. Tall, open-growing, hardy plant with large leaves. Flowers very large and extremely showy.

LAVENDER

Concinna. Midseason. Strong, open-growing variety; rosy lavender-lilac flowers.

Formosa. Midseason. A robust, strong-growing Azalea with good foliage and very large flowers of lavender-lilac. Hardy and one of the easiest to grow.

Omurasaki. Midseason. Hardy, strong-growing, with flowers of rose-lavender.

Phœnicea. Early. Somewhat like Formosa, but having narrower petals, also slower and more compact in growth.

Violacea Rubra. Midseason. Deep violet flowers with wavy petals. Strong growing, and one of the best in its color.

SALMON

Dixie. Midseason. A strong-growing, hardy, bushy type. Flowers salmon, with lavender splotch.

Duc de Rohan. Early. A semi-hardy, bushy, compact grower; very free flowering. Blooms of medium size.

Duke of Wellington. Rosy salmon with dark center. Flowers produced in abundance in midseason. Desirable.

Duke of Windsor. A fine, free-flowering variety, with large, attractive, reddish salmon flowers. Midseason to late. A bushy grower, with excellent foliage. Hardy. Very desirable.

Frederick the Great. Late. Hardy, bushy, compact growth; very free flowering.

Lawsal. Midseason. Hardy, rather bushy growth; flowers profusely. One of the best in its color.

Nora Lee. Late. A bushy, low, compact Azalea with clear salmon flowers. Free blooming.

William Bull. Late. Hardy, open-growing variety that is fine for pools or reflection work; free flowering. Rather small, double flowers like roses. Unique.

WHITE

Alba Punctulata. An early-flowering variety of dwarf habit, bearing white blossoms striped with pink.

Fielder's White. Early. Large, pure white flowers. Hardy, strong, upright grower; free blooming. Best foliage of the whites.

Flag of Truce. Midseason. Hardy, rather compact, bushy grower; very free blooming. Double flowers.

Indica Alba. Blooms later than Fielder's White. Pure white and very hardy.

Latana Alba. Late. Good-sized, pure white flowers. Hardy, dwarf, bushy grower.

New White. Early. A hardy, bushy grower with deeper green foliage than Fielder's and smaller flowers.

INDIAN AZALEAS VARIEGATED

- Anthenon.** Late. Fast grower. Full foliage. Flowers white with soft rose. Hardy.
- Cavendishi.** Late. Very hardy, bushy type. Large white flower with red throat.
- Cerces.** Late. Compact grower; free flowering. Pink and white. Good foliage. Hardy.
- George Lindley Taber.** See page 6.
- Iveryana.** Late. Low, compact grower, with good green foliage and large white flowers with pink stripe. Hardy.
- Perfection de Rentz.** Late blooming and of medium growth with white flowers striped pink. Hardy.
- Vervaine.** Late. Tall, open grower; free flowering. White with red throat. Hardy.
- Vittata Fortunei.** Early. A hardy, tall, open grower; very free blooming. Medium-sized, lavender and white flowers. Earliest and longest blooming variety.

Prices of Indian Azaleas.		
Balled and Burlapped.	Each	Per 10
6 to 8-inch spread	\$0 50	\$4 00
8 to 10-inch spread	75	6 50
10 to 12-inch spread	1 00	8 50
12 to 18-inch spread	1 25	10 00
18 to 24-inch spread	2 00	17 50
Lavenders only.		
2 to 3 feet high	3 50	32 50
3 to 4 feet high	4 50	42 50
4 to 5 feet high	6 00	55 00

KURUME AZALEAS *Azalea obtusa japonica*

Compact, free-flowering bushes of the same type as the familiar Amœna to which they are closely related. The colors are brilliant and various and the flowers are single, hose-in-hose or double.

RED and DEEP PINK

- Benigiri.** Midseason. Single flowers of deep red. Compact grower with rather narrow leaves. Hardy.
- Christmas Cheer.** Midseason. Free producer of hose-in-hose type flowers of a good Christmas-red color. Compact; deep green foliage. Hardy.
- Hexe.** Midseason. Flowers hose-in-hose type, large for this group, of a deep red color. Low, dense grower. One of the best.
- Hinodegiri.** See page 7.
- Morning Glow.** Like Sunstar, but lighter.
- Sunstar.** Single, medium-sized blooms produced for a long period. Rather open growing and hardy.



Azalea Planting

LIGHT PINK

- Apple Blossom.** Late. Flowers a beautiful shade of pink, resembling apple blossoms, with lighter shadings toward the centers. Foliage glossy green. A compact grower; hardy.
- Coral Bells.** Midseason. Dainty, beautiful, shell-pink flowers, shading deeper at the centers, and produced in profusion. Hose-in-hose type. Foliage small, rounded, with glossy sheen.
- Daybreak.** Midseason. Very free flowering. Large clusters of single, shell-pink blossoms. Good green foliage. A compact grower.
- Exquisite.** Early. Beautiful, large salmon-pink flowers of hose-in-hose type. Rather a bushy grower with good green foliage.
- Fairy.** Early. Flowers single, produced in clusters, about the same color as Pink Pearl, which it resembles, but is a more compact grower. A very satisfactory and popular sort.
- Hortensia.** Midseason. Soft pink, hose-in-hose flowers in dense clusters. A compact grower.
- Mountain Laurel.** Midseason. White, shaded with pink, like mountain laurel. Good dark green foliage. Hardy.
- Peachblow.** Early. Single flowers of a beautiful shade of peach-pink, and having ruffled edges. A hardy and very desirable Azalea.

ORANGE

- Flame.** Midseason. Flowers medium size, single, madder-red, suffused with copper. Very showy. Good foliage. An open grower.
- Flamingo.** Midseason. Rather large, single, salmon-red flowers with dark blotch. A medium bushy grower.
- Vesuvius.** Midseason. Single, orange-red flowers of medium size. Foliage dark glossy green. Rather compact growth; free flowering.

SALMON

- Bridesmaid.** Early. Bright salmon flowers in large clusters. Free flowering. The foliage is small and glossy green.
- Pink Pearl.** Early. Beautiful salmon, hose-in-hose flowers, produced in large clusters. Very free flowering and a bushy grower.
- Salmon Beauty.** Midseason. Large hose-in-hose flowers; free blooming. Foliage light green.
- Salmon Prince.** Midseason. Large, single, pure salmon flowers in rhododendron-like clusters. Rather compact grower.

WHITE

- Ramontacea.** Midseason. Pure white; single. Very free flowering. Strong, upright grower with good light green foliage
- Snow.** Midseason. Very free flowering. Pure snow-white; hose-in-hose type. Compact foliage of glossy green color.

Prices of Kurume Azaleas.		
Balled and Burlapped	Each	Per 10
6 to 8-inch spread	\$0 75	\$6 00
8 to 10-inch spread	1 00	9 00
10 to 12-inch spread	1 25	11 00
12 to 18-inch spread	1 75	15 00
18 to 24-inch spread	2 50	22 50

Azalea amoena

Flowers rosy purple. Small-leaf foliage, assuming a bronze tinge in winter. A well-known old variety which makes a splendid bedding plant because of its compact, twiggy habit. Hardy as far north as Massachusetts.

Prices of Azalea amœna.		
Balled and Burlapped	Each	Per 10
6 to 8-inch spread	\$0 50	\$4 00
8 to 10-inch spread	75	6 50
10 to 12-inch spread	1 00	8 50
12 to 18-inch spread	1 25	10 00
18 to 24-inch spread	2 00	17 50

Come to Glen Saint Mary in Azalea time and enjoy with us our great collection of these colorful flowers. You will be welcome and we know you will be pleased.

Native Azaleas

The native Azaleas, commonly called "Wild Honeysuckles" in the South, are all deciduous shrubs. Two of the species native in Florida are carried in stock—*Azalea austrina* and *A. canescens*.

Azalea austrina (Florida Flame Azalea). This beautiful Azalea, native in northwestern Florida, blooms in March and April. The spicy-scented flowers vary in color from light yellow through orange to orange-red. Plants grow to a height of 8 to 10 feet.

Azalea canescens (Native Azalea; Wild Honeysuckle). The most common of the native Azaleas and is found throughout northern Florida and southern Georgia, growing on moist, but well-drained acid soil. The trumpet-shaped flowers are usually light pink in color, but white-flowered and deep pink specimens are sometimes found. They grow to large size, but are readily kept at any desired size by pruning. The blooming season is in February and March.

Prices of Native Azaleas.		
	Each	Per 10
Small clumps, 2 to 3 feet	\$1 25	\$10 00
Medium clumps, 3 to 4 feet	2 00	17 50
Strong clumps, 4 to 6 feet	4 00	37 50



AZALEA, GEORGE LINDLEY TABER

This glorious Azalea, a Glen Saint Mary introduction, is the loveliest of all the variegated sorts. The plant is a strong grower of ideal form, and when in full bloom presents a picture of indescribable beauty. 10 to 12 in., \$1.50; 12 to 18 in., \$2.00; 18 to 24 in., \$3.00.

A Message from Dr. Fairchild

Formerly in charge of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, U. S. Department of Agriculture

AZALEA-lovers who live in South Florida, where the soil is underlaid with limestone rock, will be happy to know that they may have the beautiful Indian Azaleas. Dr. David Fairchild, whose winter home is in Coconut Grove, is growing them very successfully. We quote from a letter of Dr. Fairchild's:

"Solid German peat moss should rest on the rock base and compose the bed. A rock wall should surround the bed to a height of eight to twelve inches. Aluminum sulphate may be used if necessary to counteract the action of any lime which might penetrate the bed. In the Miami section the beds should be given half shade such as is afforded by having a tree on the west or southwest side of the bed so that the length of exposure to strong sunlight is somewhat shortened. My best specimens are under a Live Oak tree where they get *no* afternoon sunlight. A single Brilliant planted under a tree in 1928 was a perfectly gorgeous sight when it flowered last March, rivaling anything of the kind I have ever seen anywhere."



Azalea hinodegiri

AZALEA HINODEGIRI

This is one of the most brilliant of all the dwarf Azaleas, and is a profuse bloomer over a long period. It is a shapely plant, with round, evergreen foliage, and quite dwarf in growth, making a fine pot-plant or an ideal low hedge. The flowers are vivid rosy scarlet. For sizes and prices, see Kurume Azaleas, page 5.



Indian Azaleas

In many varieties
of
Indian Azaleas,
specimen
plants
may be had
ranging
from
2 to 3 feet to
5 to 6 feet.
Quotations
on
request.



Camellia alba-plena

CAMELLIAS

Aristocrats of Southern Gardens

TWO centuries or more ago, when merchantmen sailed the seven seas and explorers wandered into far-away lands, rare plants were numbered among the treasures sent to the home-land. China—a land of mystery—yielded the beautiful Camellias to the gardens of America and the Continent. “Japonicas,” as we in the South know them, at once became popular and held favor for years. Then their popularity waned, and they disappeared except in the oldest gardens. Now they are resuming their old-time popularity.

Camellias are easily grown in the South, and their rich, glossy foliage and colorful flowers make them unusually attractive. There are many named varieties, but not all are desirable. We have imported from France some of the very best, and from this importation offer only a limited number of varieties. We are sure that our friends and customers will find those listed here extremely desirable, for both color and quantity of blooms.

WHITE

Alba-plena. Early. Full, double, wax-like, very regular flowers. Free bloomer.

Elizabeth. White; double; petals are crinkled. Although the majority of flowers are white, a few have a slight pinkish tint. It is a strong grower. Foliage dark green. See illustration on opposite page.

Lilyii. White, but sometimes spotted with palest pink.

Mathotiana alba. Double; very pure white. One of the loveliest.

Nobilissima. Double; petals interspersed with yellow stamens.

Perugiana. Midseason. Double

RED

Carswelliana. Double; deep crimson.

Lady Campbell. Very double, large flower.

Prince Eugene Napoleon. Scarlet, double flowers. Early mid-season. Plants of compact growth, and a strong grower.

Professor Sargent. Very double, peony form. For color illustration and description, see page 10.

Tillmani. Semi-double red flowers with stamens interspersed. An early bloomer.

PINK

Carpentri. Double, peony form; pink.

Dixie. Double; rose-pink.

Gloire de Nantes. Large; semi-double; very deep rose, long yellow stamens.

Mariana Gaete. Imbricated flowers of rich pink, shading lighter in the center. A strong grower.

Pink Perfection (Frau Minne Seidel). Medium size; shell-pink; wax-like. Free flowering.

Rev. John Bennett. Semi-double. One of the few Camellias having salmon shadings; center petals interspersed with golden stamens.

Rose Emry. Full double, with medium-sized blossoms of deep rose.

Rosita Pink. Deep rose-pink flowers of medium size, the petals arranged very symmetrically in rosette form. Late bloomer. In this variety flowers sometimes appear that are variegated, white on pink.

Sarah Frost. Late. Very double; deep pink. Free flowering. For color illustration and description, see page 10.

Theresa Mossine. Color shell-pink, similar to Pink Perfection, and foliage on the same order. Leaves small and growth compact.

VARIEGATED CAMELLIAS

Americana. Double; flesh color, striped with deeper shade.

Bonomiana. One of the newer varieties of Camellias that is both novel and beautiful. The flowers are white, with red variegations; the petals are loose, with stamens interspersed.

Chandleri elegans. Flowers are double, very large, and of a cherry-red to rose-pink color, splotched with white. The center petals are interspersed with yellow stamens, making a flower beautiful in all its details. All Camellias are beautiful, but this variety is not only beautiful but decidedly "different," and adds a futuristic touch to a dignified family. The white and pink coloring of the flowers looks well against the shiny foliage. You will also like Chandleri Elegans as a cut-flower.

Fanny Basil. Double; variegated, white marking with rose. Strong grower. Leaves thick and good deep green.

Herme. Large, peony form. White, with red and pink stripes and splotches. For color illustration and description, see page 10.

Horken. A recent variety with semi-double flowers; variable in coloring, but white usually predominates, with pink or rose markings. Interesting and attractive.

Kellingtonia. Large, peony-type flower of bright deep red, blotched with white. Very beautiful.

La Reine. White, striped with carmine.

Mme. de Strekaloff. A variable, peony-flowered blush-pink with darker blotches and streaks.

Marie Louise. Double; variegated white with red.

Meig's Variegated. Variegated, white striped with light rose. Habit of growth weeping and spreading. Foliage light green.

Mrs. Abby Wilder. A double white flower with occasional stripes and splotches of pink. Good grower.

Stiles' Perfection. Double; white with small stripes of rose.

Prices of named Camellias. Balled & Burlapped.

8 to 12 inches	\$1 50
12 to 18 inches	2 00

18 to 24 inches	\$3 50
2 to 3 feet	4 50

SEEDLING CAMELLIAS

Because Camellias do not reproduce themselves exactly from seed, it is impossible to tell what the flowers of seedlings will be like until they bloom. Many seedlings revert to single and half-double types, but there is always a certain percentage of high-class double flowers sometimes surpassing the parent forms. Buying them is a delightful game, in which the purchaser has everything to gain and nothing to lose.

8 to 12 inches	\$0 75
12 to 18 inches	1 00
18 to 24 inches	1 75
2 to 3 feet	2 75
3 to 4 feet	3 75
4 to 5 feet	7 50

AZALEAS and CAMELLIAS

By H. H. HUME

An effective, useful guide-book for anyone who wants to succeed with either or both of these important shrubs. Every point in their cultivation is carefully explained—time and method of planting, soils, cultivating and mulching, pruning, feeding, frost-protection, pot- and tub-culture, pests and diseases, and instructions for propagating. This book will be of value whether you grow the plants indoors or in the garden.

Ninety pages. Fourteen pictures. \$1.50 per copy



Camellia, Elizabeth



HERME

Sarah Frost Camellia

This is deservedly one of the most popular of the deep pink varieties. The flowers are of good size, at least 3 inches in diameter, with many flowers half an inch larger. It is very double, having up to 120 petals, the outside ones drooping slightly toward the stem. The color is a rich deep pink,—a deep cerise-pink in some soils,—a color which shows up pleasingly against the lovely foliage of the plant. It is usually at its best during January.



SARAH FROST



PROFESSOR SARGENT

Herme Camellia

This spectacular flower is one of the most striking of the variegated group. The flowers are large; those from well-grown plants will average close to 4 inches in diameter, and a 4-inch Camellia, especially when it is of the artistically loose peony type, is a bloom to attract attention anywhere at any time, and when to size and lovely form is added the unique coloring of Herme—red and pink stripes and markings over a white base—we have one of the gayest flowers in Southern gardens. And let us add, it is sweetly scented and blooms best during January.

Professor Sargent Camellia

This fine Camellia was named for a great man, the late Charles S. Sargent who made the world-famous Arnold Arboretum at Boston. The medium-sized flower is of the bomb peony type, globular, with an outer row of petals which droop, and over 200 folded and twisted short petals or petaloids. The color is red but varies somewhat with the pH of the soil, being sometimes clear crimson, at others light red, but regardless of the shade of red the effect is always pleasing. This is one of the hardiest varieties and one that does best in full sun. Its blooming period is from late fall until early spring.



BLOCK OF STANDARD CRAPE MYRTLES

We are sorry that more people cannot see these beautiful trees. They are one of the highlights in our Nursery when in bloom—and they have bloomed practically all summer this year! If one is used to seeing only the bushy Crape Myrtle with its obvious limitations in the landscape scheme, these fine standards will make an instant appeal. For use in important positions that need color and accent there is nothing better for summer bloom—and bloom may be prolonged considerably by cutting off each crop of flowers as they begin to go to seed.

3 to 4 feet, \$3.25 each; 4 to 5 feet, \$4.50 each; 5 to 7 feet, \$6.50 each

SHRUBS, TREES AND HEDGE PLANTS

ABELIA grandiflora. One of our very best evergreen shrubs for foundation plantings, corner groups, single specimens, or ornamental hedges. The small leaves are bright, glossy green, and cover the plant the greater part of the year. The flowers come in early May and the plant seems to be covered with bloom until late autumn. Plants can be pruned in any shape desired. Entirely hardy as far north as Philadelphia, and thrives to perfection all over the Southern states.

Natural growth; bare roots.	Each	Per 10
8 to 12 inches.....	\$0 15	\$1 00
12 to 18 inches.....	20	1 50
18 to 24 inches.....	30	2 50
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 50
3 to 4 feet.....	65	6 00

Shapely plants, Balled & Burlapped.	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inches.....	60	5 00
18 to 24 inches.....	75	6 50
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	9 00

Sheared specimens, Balled & Burlapped.	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	1 50	12 50
3 to 4 feet.....	2 50	22 50
4 to 5 feet.....	4 00	35 00

ALBIZZIA julibrissin (Mimosa Tree). A small, hardy, deciduous tree with low, spreading, flat-topped head and finely divided, dark green leaves. It blooms in summer, bearing large clusters of pink flowers.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
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ALLAMANDA neriifolia. Evergreen shrub of dense habit. Large, dark green leaves, with deep yellow, trumpet-shaped flowers. Fine for the central and southern portions of Florida.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 00
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50

ALTHEA (*Hibiscus syriacus*). The Rose of Sharon. An old shrub well suited to Southern culture. Its lovely, violet-pink, double flowers are produced in summer. Excellent in groupings and as specimens.

4-inch pots.....	35	2 50
5-inch pots.....	50	4 00

ANISE TREE (*Illicium anisatum*). A handsome, broad-leaved evergreen shrub or small tree of narrow, upright habit, reaching a height of 10 to 12 feet. Hardy.

Balled & Burlapped.	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 25	10 00
4 to 6 feet.....	2 00	17 50

AUSTRALIAN SILK OAK (*Grevillea robusta*). A rapid-growing tree with fern-like foliage. Well adapted to south Florida.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50

AZALEAS. See pages 4 to 7.

BACCHARIS halimifolia (Salt Bush). A hardy, native evergreen shrub with medium-sized, light green foliage. Well adapted to seaside planting.

Field-grown.	Each	Per 10
Small plants.....	50	4 50
Large plants.....	75	6 50

BAUHINIA alba. A small or shrubby almost evergreen tree, producing a profusion of white flowers in winter or spring. Hardy in central Florida.

purpurea. Blue-purple, similar to Alba.

Prices of both varieties.	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50
8-inch pots.....	1 00	9 00

BUDDLEIA. Attractive, quick-growing evergreen shrubs producing flowers in terminal racemes somewhat resembling lilacs. They attract butterflies in great numbers and are excellent for cut-flowers.

lindleyana. Flowers purplish violet, borne in spikes nearly 6 inches long.

madagascariensis. A vigorous shrub to 20 feet, blooming in winter. The flowers are orange and are produced in panicles. Not hardy North.

officinalis. Flowers lilac-pink in winter.

Prices of above three varieties.	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	50	50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50
8-inch pots.....	1 00	9 00

BELOPERONE guttata. A plant 3 feet high with drooping racemes of cream and purple flowers, enclosed in rosy copper bracts. May be planted outdoors in the central and southern parts of Florida. Each

3-inch pots.....	\$0 30
4-inch pots.....	50
5-inch pots.....	75

BOTTLE BRUSH. See page 13.

BUXUS japonica (Japanese Boxwood). Beautiful, compact, small-leaved, evergreen shrub for borders, hedges, and foundation plantings. Also excellent as a potted plant.

Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$0 50 \$4 00
6 to 8 inches, B&B.....	50 4 00

CAMELLIA japonica. See pages 8 to 10.

CAMPHOR TREE (*Cinnamomum camphora*). A desirable broad-leaved evergreen tree which may be used for both ornament and shade. Thrives well in Florida and along the Gulf Coast. Grows vigorously, with branches close to the ground.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
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CERCIS canadensis (Red-Bud). The American Red-Bud or Judas Tree is a small, nicely shaped, deciduous tree with rounded leaves and produces an abundance of rosy pink flowers in early spring. As the flowers appear before the foliage, a Red-Bud in full flower is a lovely picture.

canadensis alba (White Red-Bud). A very beautiful variety of Red-Bud or Judas Tree with pure white flowers. It is one of the most attractive of the early spring-flowering trees.

Prices of both varieties.	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	9 00
4 to 6 feet.....	1 25	11 50
6 to 8 feet.....	2 00	17 50

B&B, double above prices

CESTRUM nocturnum. A rapid-growing evergreen shrub adapted to central and south Florida. Flowers creamy yellow, fragrant at night.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50



Block of Cherry Laurel

SHRUBS, TREES AND HEDGE PLANTS, continued

CHALCAS paniculata (Orange Jessamine). For description, see page 2. Each Per 10
 3-inch pots.....\$0 30 \$2 50
 4-inch pots..... 50 4 50
 5-inch pots..... 75 6 50

CHERRY LAUREL. A splendid, native, broad-leaved evergreen tree with bright, shiny leaves, reaching a height of 30 to 40 feet. May be pruned to any desired size or shape. Fine for hedges.

Sheared, B&B.

2 to 3 feet..... 1 25 10 00
 3 to 4 feet..... 2 00 15 00
 4 to 5 feet..... 3 25 27 50
 5 to 6 feet..... 4 50 40 00
 6 to 8 feet..... 6 50 60 00
 8 to 10 feet. Wire balled.12 00
 10 to 12 feet. Wire balled.20 00

Sheared Globes

2½ to 3 feet..... 6 00
 3 to 4 feet.....11 00
 4 to 5 feet.....17 00

CLERODENDRUM thomsonæ. A twin-ing evergreen plant with long, ovate leaves and small flowers which have a white calyx and brilliant crimson tip.

2½-inch pots..... 30 2 50
 4-inch pots..... 50 4 50

CLEYERA japonica. Fine evergreen shrub having thick, dark, glossy green leaves with red midrib. The flowers are creamy white and fragrant. Red berries in winter. See illustration in color on page 3.

Balled & Burlapped.

12 to 18 inches..... 1 00 9 00
 18 to 24 inches..... 1 75 16 00
 2 to 3 feet..... 2 25 20 00

CRAPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstroemia indica*). Vigorous shrubs with immense bouquets of flowers in spring and early summer.

Purple. Showy clusters of rich purple.

Rose. Deep old-rose. A favorite.

Crimson-Pink. Large bright clusters.

White. Looks best among other varieties. Prices of all varieties.

2 to 3 feet..... 50 4 00
 3 to 5 feet..... 75 6 00
 5 to 7 feet..... 1 00 9 00
 Special..... 4 50 and up.

Standard or Tree Forms

See page 11

CORNUS florida (Dogwood). This variety is a small tree or large shrub with a spreading bushy top. Foliage is brilliantly colored. The flowers are followed by scarlet fruits that remain for a considerable time.

2 to 3 feet..... 75 6 75
 3 to 4 feet..... 1 00 9 00
 4 to 6 feet..... 1 25 11 50
 6 to 8 feet..... 2 00 17 50

B&B, double above prices

COTONEASTER francheti. A beautiful hardy shrub, evergreen in the South. Leaves small, silvery beneath, green above. Flowers white, followed by red fruits.

Each Per 10
 4-inch pots.....\$0 50 \$4 50
 6-inch pots..... 75 6 50
 8-inch pots..... 1 00 9 00

DURANTA plumieri (Golden Dewdrop). An evergreen shrub with green leaves and racemes of lilac flowers, followed by yellow berries that hang on throughout the winter. It is rather tender but is planted as far north as northern Florida.

plumieri alba. This variety is identical with the one above except that flowers are white instead of lilac.

Prices of both varieties.

4-inch pots..... 50 4 50
 6-inch pots..... 75 6 50

ELÆAGNUS pungens. A vigorous-growing, spreading evergreen shrub. Leaves dark green above, silvery beneath. Very satisfactory.

Balled & Burlapped.

18 to 24 inches..... 1 25 10 00
 2 to 3 feet..... 1 75 15 00
 3 to 4 feet..... 2 50 22 50

aurea maculata. This new variety is more showy than *Elæagnus pungens* or *variegata* because of its distinctive gold markings. Smaller in growth but it retains and accentuates that random growth which distinguishes *Elæagnus* as a type. For color illustration see page 3.

18 to 24 inches..... 2 00 17 50

pungens variegata. Variegated form with light green leaves, edged with yellowish white.

12 to 18 inches..... 1 25 10 00
 18 to 24 inches..... 2 00 17 50

Field-grown, Balled & Burlapped.

18 to 24 inches..... 1 25 10 00
 2 to 3 feet..... 1 75 15 00

EXOCHORDA grandiflora (*E. racemosa*).

Pearl Bush. A slender, spreading shrub to 10 feet, with terminal racemes of pearly white flowers in spring. Hardy. Each

18 to 24 inches.....\$0 50
 2 to 3 feet..... 75
 3 to 4 feet..... 1 00
 4 to 5 feet..... 1 25

FEIJOA sellowiana. A hardy, compact, evergreen shrub with foliage dark green above and gray underneath. The purplish red flowers are often hidden away among the leaves. A very interesting plant for foundations and borders. Each Per 10

6-inch pots.....\$0 50 \$4 50

Field-grown, Balled & Burlapped.

12 to 18 inches..... 1 00 9 00

18 to 24 inches..... 1 50 12 50

GARDENIA florida (Cape Jessamine). The well-known Gardenia of the South. Its dark, shiny foliage and white, sweet-scented flowers have made it a favorite for many years.

Field-grown, Balled & Burlapped.

Each Per 10
 12 to 18 inches.....\$0 75 \$6 00
 18 to 24 inches..... 1 00 9 00
 2 to 3 feet..... 1 75 15 00
 3 to 4 feet..... 2 25 20 00

GORDONIA lasianthus (Loblolly Bay). A handsome evergreen tree with broad, glossy foliage, making a fine background for its 3-inch snow-white flowers which are produced all summer long.

2 to 3 feet..... 1 00 7 50
 3 to 4 feet..... 1 50 12 50

HIBISCUS rosea-sinensis. Fast-growing, showy shrubs with glossy leaves and producing gorgeous colored flowers 4 to 5 inches across. Very striking. Adapted to central and south Florida.

Peachblow. Double; light pink.

Single Salmon. Salmon, with red center.

Single Scarlet. Large; dazzling scarlet.

Versicolor. Single; scarlet with red center.

Prices of all varieties.

4-inch pots..... 50 4 50
 5-inch pots..... 75 6 50

HYDRANGEA hortensis. Ornamental deciduous shrubs adapted to shady and half-shady locations. The white varieties bloom true to color; the others may be pink or blue, depending on soil and cultural conditions.

Avalanche. Fine, large, white variety.

E. G. Hill. Blue or pink flowers in immense trusses.

La Lorraine. Small pink flowers in profusion.

Mousseline. Blue or pink; large trusses.

Niedersachsen. Fine pink; large trusses.

Prices of all varieties.

4-inch pots..... 50 4 50
 6-inch pots..... 75 6 50
 8-inch pots..... 1 00 9 00

ILLICIAM floridanum. A native evergreen, aromatic shrub with large, shining foliage and rich crimson-purple flowers.

Balled & Burlapped.

2 to 3 feet..... 1 50 12 50
 3 to 4 feet..... 2 00 17 50
 4 to 5 feet..... 2 50 22 50

IXORA coccinea. Evergreen shrub with large leaves and orange-red flowers in clusters. A fine flowering shrub for south Florida.

4-inch pots..... 75 6 50



BOTTLE BRUSH

Callistemon

In April this plant produces long, cylindrical, brush-like flower-spikes which give it the name of "Bottle Brush." The evergreen foliage is narrow and dark green. Hardy in northern Florida and southward.

Coccineus. Red stamens and yellow anthers.

Rigidus. Bright red stamens.

Prices of both varieties.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots .	\$0 75	\$6 50
6-inch pots .	1 10	10 00



CORNUS FLORIDA. See page 12.

MALPIGHIA coccigera. A small, beautiful shrub with holly-like leaves. Flowers white, followed by red berries. Adapted to south Florida.

	Each	Per 10
3-inch pots.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
4-inch pots.....	60	5 00

MALVAVISCUS grandiflora (Turk's-Cap). Showy evergreen shrubs resembling hibiscus, but with drooping, bright scarlet flowers. Adapted to Florida.

4-inch pots.....	35	3 00
6-inch pots.....	50	4 50

MYRICA cerifera. Native evergreen shrub with dense head of olive-green foliage. Grows well on almost any type of soil and is adapted to seaside planting.

2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	7 50

Balled & Burlapped, double above prices

JASMINUM. Fine evergreen shrubs with dark green foliage and bright yellow flowers in spring and summer.
floridum. A hardy, low-growing variety.
humile. An upright grower.
primulinum. Very graceful, with drooping, arching branches.

Prices of three preceding varieties

	Each	Per 10
Bare-rooted.		
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	9 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 25	10 00

Balled & Burlapped.

12 to 18 inches.....	1 00	9 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 50	12 50
3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	17 50

Sambac. A climbing shrub with dark green shining leaves and very fragrant large, white flowers. Two varieties, Grand Duke, with double flowers, and Maid of Orleans, with semi-double or single flowers.

4-inch pots.....	35	3 00
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LANTANA sellowiana (delicatissima). Beautiful flowering shrubs adapted to Florida. Lilac flowers, freely produced, and dark green foliage. Of trailing habit and a rapid grower. Fine for window-boxes, baskets, and as a ground-cover.

4-inch pots.....	50	4 50
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LEUCOTHOE axillaris. Native evergreen shrub with dark green leaves, producing in spring small white flowers in racemes. Splendid for shade.

Fine plants.....	75	6 50
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LIGUSTRUM. See page 18.

MAGNOLIA fuscata (Banana Shrub). A splendid, hardy, broad-leaved evergreen with dark, shiny foliage. Flowers yellowish white with banana-like fragrance.

4-inch pots.....	1 00	9 00
6-inch pots.....	1 50	14 00

Field-grown, Balled & Burlapped.

2 to 3 feet.....	2 50	22 50
3 to 4 feet.....	3 25	30 00



OLEANDER. See page 15.



Elaeagnus pungens (Top)

This makes a vigorous, spreading evergreen shrub 15 feet tall if allowed to do as it pleases; if there is a wall handy it will scramble over it in a delightful way. It makes a perfect corner shrub for foundation planting or as a hedge plant.

The foliage is dark green above and silvery beneath, the silver dotted with brown scales.

While the drooping yellowish flowers are rather inconspicuous, they are sweet-scented and are followed by yellowish red fruit which is covered with silvery brown scales. For prices, see page 12.

Spiraea cantoniensis, Double (Bottom)

This double form of the splendid Canton Spirea is a valuable deciduous shrub which produces its dense umbels of pure white flowers in early spring.

Being a compact, branching plant, with lance-shaped leaves of bluish green, it is attractive when out of bloom and is an especially nice plant when without foliage.

It will thrive under various conditions and will give best satisfaction if pruned very little, if at all; allow the plant to develop naturally. For prices, see page 15.



SHRUBS, TREES AND HEDGE PLANTS, continued

MAPLE, Scarlet (*Acer rubrum*). Hardy, deciduous tree, growing to large size. Leaves light green above, white beneath, changing to vivid shades of scarlet and gold in autumn. Each Per 10
3 to 4 feet.....\$0 50 \$4 50
4 to 6 feet.....1 00 8 50
6 to 8 feet.....1 40 12 50
8 to 10 feet.....2 25 20 00
Special.....3 00 and up.

NANDINA domestica (Heavenly Bamboo). A most desirable Japanese evergreen shrub. The berries and foliage both become a beautiful shade of red in winter.

4-inch pots.....35 3 00
6-inch pots.....50 4 50

Balled & Burlapped.

12 to 18 inches.....1 00 9 00
18 to 24 inches.....1 50 12 50
2 to 3 feet.....2 00 17 50
3 to 4 feet.....3 00 27 50

OAK (*Quercus*). Long-lived, of rapid growth, with graceful, rounded tops. Easily grown and very valuable as shade and ornamental trees.

Laurel Oak (*Q. laurifolia*). Stately; nearly evergreen. A fine shade and avenue tree.

Live Oak. Evergreen, with dark, glossy foliage. Especially desirable for lawn planting.

Prices of both varieties.

3 to 4 feet.....1 00 9 00
4 to 6 feet.....1 25 11 50
6 to 8 feet.....2 00 17 50
8 to 10 feet.....3 50 30 00
Special.....6 00 and up.

B&B, double above price

OLEA fragrans (Sweet or Tea Olive). Dwarf evergreen; bright green foliage; small, white, sweet-scented flowers. Blooms winter and spring.

Balled & Burlapped.

12 to 18 inches.....1 50 12 50
18 to 24 inches.....2 00 17 50
2 to 3 feet.....2 50 22 50

OLEANDER (*Nerium oleander*). Evergreen shrubs with brilliantly colored flowers. Makes a beautiful flowering hedge. Does well near the seashore. See color illustration on page 13.

Cardinal. Deep red.

Mme. Peyre. Shell-pink.

Mrs. Roeding. Salmon.

Shell-Pink. Very dainty.

Pink. Single blooms.

Pink. Double flowers.

Red. Double; large blooms.

White. Single.

Prices of all varieties.

Bare-rooted.

2 to 3 feet.....40 3 50
3 to 4 feet.....55 5 00
4 to 5 feet.....75 6 50

Spade-balled.

2 to 3 feet.....75 6 50
3 to 4 feet.....1 00 9 00
4 to 5 feet.....1 50 12 50
5 to 7 feet.....2 50 22 50

OSMANTHUS aquifolium. Compact evergreen shrub with spiny holly-like leaves. Hardy and satisfactory.

fortunei. Similar to Aquifolium, but with larger leaves.

Prices of both varieties.

Balled & Burlapped.

12 to 18 inches.....1 00 7 50
18 to 24 inches.....1 50 12 50

PHOTINIA glabra. A very handsome hardy evergreen shrub which will grow to a height of 10 feet. The new foliage is wine-colored and most attractive.

serrulata. Grows to a much greater height than Glabra and is a beautiful sight in summer with its glossy, dark green, serrated leaves and large clusters of white flowers. In winter it is covered with scarlet fruit.

Prices of both varieties.

12 to 18 inches.....75 6 50
18 to 24 inches.....1 50 13 50
2 to 3 feet.....2 00 17 50

PAMPAS GRASS (*Cortaderia argentea*). Fine, handsome clumps 6 to 8 feet high. Very ornamental for screens and individual specimens. Each Per 10

Small clumps.....\$0 75 \$6 00
Strong clumps.....1 00 9 00
Extra-strong clumps.....2 00 and up.

PITTOSPORUM tobira. Hardy. Foliage dark green and shiny. Splendid for foundations and hedges. Can be pruned to any desired shape. Does well in full sun and is one of the finest evergreens for shady places and for seaside planting.

tobira variegatum. Foliage variegated light green and white.

Prices of both varieties.

Field-grown, Balled & Burlapped.

12 to 18-inch spread.....1 50 12 50
18 to 24-inch spread.....2 50 22 50

PLUM, FLOWERING. Small, deciduous tree producing a gorgeous mass of double, pink, sweet-scented flowers in winter before the leaves appear. Very striking.

2 to 3 feet.....85 7 50
3 to 4 feet.....1 25 11 00

B&B, double above price

PLATANUS orientalis (Oriental Sycamore). For description and price, see page 3.

PLUMBAGO capensis. A very beautiful evergreen shrub producing an abundance of pale blue flowers.

capensis alba. Identical with the above variety but has white flowers.

Prices of both varieties.

4-inch pots.....50 4 50

POMEGRANATE, FLOWERING (*Punica*). Deciduous shrubs producing beautiful double flowers all summer. Can be supplied in both Pink and White.

1-year plants.....50 4 50
2-year plants.....75 6 50

PRIVET, Amoor River (*Ligustrum amurense*). The best hedge Privet for the South. Densely branched, rapid growing, and with small, evergreen leaves. Can be pruned to any desired form. Very ornamental.

2 to 3 feet, B.R.....15 1 00
3 to 4 feet, B.R.....20 1 50

PYRACANTHA (Fire Thorn). Evergreen shrubs with small, narrow leaves. Thorny branches. White flowers; bright red or orange-yellow berries in winter.

coccinea lalandi. Spiny shrub. Fruits orange-red.

crenulata yunnanensis. Fruits shiny, coral-red.

Prices of both varieties.

4-inch pots.....50 4 50
6-inch pots.....75 6 50

Field-grown, Balled & Burlapped.

12 to 18 inches.....1 00 9 00
18 to 24 inches.....1 50 12 50
2 to 3 feet.....2 00 17 50

RAPHIOLEPIS japonica (Japanese Hawthorn). Handsome, hardy evergreen shrub with bright green foliage and dense clusters of white flowers in spring.

2½-inch pots.....35 2 50

Balled & Burlapped.

12 to 18 inches.....2 00 17 50
18 to 24 inches.....3 00 27 50
2 to 3 feet.....4 00 37 50

SERISSA foetida variegata. A low, much-branched border or bedding shrub with clusters of dark green, yellow-margined leaves placed thickly along its many branches. Its white, star-shaped flowers stand out from its stems and foliage prominently. May be grown into very beautiful specimens.

3-inch pots.....50 4 50
4-inch pots.....60 5 00

SEVERINIA buxifolia. A hardy evergreen shrub with small leaves. Flowers sweet-scented, followed by black berries. A good low-growing shrub or hedge plant.

4-inch pots.....50 4 50
6-inch pots.....75 6 50

Balled & Burlapped.

12 to 18 inches.....1 00 9 00
18 to 24 inches.....1 75 15 00
2 to 3 feet.....2 50 22 50

SPIRÆA. Deciduous shrubs, blooming profusely in early spring and very effective when planted in masses, around borders, or in beds. Varieties as follows:

Anthony Waterer. A dense, low-growing Spirea with foliage in various shades of yellow, red, and dark green. Flowers pink, produced freely throughout the whole summer in flat-topped bunches. Height 2 feet. Each Per 10
5-inch pots.....\$0 50 \$4 50
6-inch pots.....75 6 50

cantoniensis. Compact-branching. Flowers pure white.

cantoniensis, Double. See illustration on opposite page.

vanhouttei. The well-known "Bridal Wreath," with white flowers in clusters.

Prices of above three varieties.

1-year plants.....50 4 50
2-year plants.....75 6 50
3-year plants.....1 00 9 00

SURINAM CHERRY (*Eugenia uniflora*). Large shrub bearing rather small, waxy, bright red fruits of agreeable subacid flavor, eaten raw or as jelly. Under high culture bears two heavy crops yearly. An excellent ornamental subject also and very useful for hedges.

4-inch pots.....50 4 50
5-inch pots.....75 6 50

SWEET GUM (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). Rapid-growing, deciduous tree. Leaves bright green, changing to brilliant shades of red and crimson in autumn.

3 to 4 feet.....75 6 50
4 to 6 feet.....1 00 8 50
6 to 8 feet.....1 40 12 50
8 to 10 feet.....2 25 20 00
Special.....6 00 and up.

TABERNÆMONTANA coronaria. Evergreen shrub adapted to central and south Florida. Flowers white, double, and sweet-scented. Resembles Cape Jessamine.

grandiflora. Similar to above variety but with larger leaves and flowers.

Prices of both varieties.

4-inch pots.....50 4 50
6-inch pots.....75 6 50

TEA PLANT (*Camellia thea*). Leaves dark green. Flowers white and fragrant. Fine for moist, shady places. Hardy. Evergreen. Balled & Burlapped.

1 to 2 feet.....75 7 00
2 to 3 feet.....1 00 8 00
3 to 4 feet.....1 50 12 50

THUNBERGIA erecta. Handsome, densely branched, evergreen shrub. Adapted to south Florida and for pot-culture farther north. Flowers blue-purple, with deep yellow throats. Foliage dark green.

erecta alba. Same as the variety above except the flowers are white.

Prices of both varieties.

4-inch pots.....50 4 50
6-inch pots.....75 6 50

VIBURNUMS. The Viburnums offered below are all evergreen shrubs with white, sweet-scented flowers. They have proved to be desirable garden shrubs for the South.

odoratissimum. A vigorous grower; compact-spreading.

suspensum. Low and spreading; free bloomer.

tinus (*Laurestinus*). An evergreen flowering shrub from the Mediterranean region. When full grown the 10-foot bush, covered with creamy white flowers, is a February joy. For specimens or hedges.

Prices of above three varieties.

Field-grown, Balled & Burlapped.

8 to 12 inches.....75 6 50
12 to 18 inches.....1 00 9 00
18 to 24 inches.....1 25 10 00

YUCCA aloifolia (Spanish Bayonet). The leaves are long, narrow, rigid, spine-tipped. Flowers creamy white, borne in long spikes from the center of the leafy crown.

Each Per 10 Per 100
18 to 24 inches..\$0 75 \$6 00 \$50 00

MAGNOLIAS

The great Magnolia family embraces both deciduous and evergreen types, so the person who likes to look at bare branches occasionally can have Magnolias as well as one who must have green foliage all the time.

The deciduous Magnolias, gorgeous blooming Oriental shrubs or small trees, are thoroughly at home in the South and are likewise hardy and well adapted to conditions in the North. The flower-buds mature in the fall and open in great profusion in late winter or early spring just before or at the time the new leaves appear.

The evergreen Magnolias (*M. glauca* and *M. grandiflora*) are indigenous to the South and are among the most satisfactory and highly prized of all ornamental shade trees, the lovely foliage having as much ornamental value as the flowers of most trees.

Deciduous

M. liliflora (*M. purpurea*). Flowers large, tulip-shaped, purple on the outside and purplish pink inside. Midseason.

M. liliflora nigra (*M. soulangeana nigra*). Dark, purplish, tulip-shaped flowers, similar to *M. purpurea*, but darker in color. Midseason.

M. soulangeana. Large, tulip-shaped flowers, pink on the outside and almost white on the inside. Early.

M. soulangeana lennei. Large, cup-shaped flowers, deep reddish purple outside and lighter on the inside. A vigorous grower with very large foliage. Late.

Prices of 4 preceding varieties.

Balled & Burlapped.			Each		Per 10		
1 to 2 feet.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	4 to 5 feet.....	\$5 00	\$45 00		
2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	18 00	5 to 6 feet.....	7 50	70 00		
3 to 4 feet.....	3 50	30 00	6 to 8 feet.....	10 00			

M. stellata (Star Magnolia). One of the finest of a fine family. Flowers pure white, and there are just enough of the star-shaped petals to make it appear semi-double. The plant is a low, bushy grower and seldom reaches a height of more than 10 feet. Early.

Balled & Burlapped.			Each		Per 10		
1 to 2 feet.....	\$2 25	\$20 00	4 to 5 feet.....	\$7 50	\$70 00		
2 to 3 feet.....	3 50	30 00	5 to 6 feet.....	10 00			
3 to 4 feet.....	5 00	45 00					



MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA LENNEI



MAGNOLIA
STELLATA



MAGNOLIA
SOULANGEANA



Evergreen Magnolia grandiflora

The great Bull Bay is the South's finest evergreen tree. It is a native of the South where forest specimens often reach a height of 80 feet. The trees are pyramidal in form with heavy leaves 5 to 8 inches long, glossy dark green above and covered with soft brown felt beneath. The picture made by one of these magnificent trees in the sunlight is one any home-owner may justly be proud of.

The flowers, which are produced over a period of two or three months in summer, are great waxy creamy white saucers 7 to 8 inches across (our selected strain often has blooms up to 12 inches across), each saucer containing a large mass of lovely stamens and giving out a delightful scent. The flowers are followed by large pods covered with brilliant red seeds.

Years ago we found that seedlings varied too much, so selected the most perfect types we could find and grafted from them; in this way we have built up a strain that is superior to the wild trees and, we believe, superior to any stock in commerce anywhere. Our trees are uniform in size, shape, foliage, and flowers, making them especially desirable for street planting or where a number of trees are wanted. We have a large stock and can supply trees in practically all sizes.



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA

Price of Magnolia grandiflora and glauca.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1 00	\$8 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 25	10 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 75	15 00
5 to 6 feet.....	2 50	20 00
6 to 8 feet.....	3 50	30 00
8 to 10 feet.....	5 00	45 00
Balled & Burlapped.		
2 to 3 feet.....	1 75	15 00
3 to 4 feet.....	2 50	20 00
4 to 5 feet.....	3 50	30 00
5 to 6 feet.....	4 50	40 00
6 to 8 feet.....	7 00	65 00
8 to 10 feet.....	12 50	

MAGNOLIA GLAUCA (Sweet Bay). Foliage bright green above and silvery gray beneath. Flowers white, small, and sweet-scented. Very hardy and desirable.



Sheared Ligustrum

LIGUSTRUM

A fine family of shrubs deserving a great deal more popularity than it now has. Because the Privets are such important hedge plants, too many of us think of them only in that connection and lose sight of the fact that there are many varieties which, grown as specimens, are as desirable shrubs as their better advertised cousins. An important feature of this group is that they are not particular as to soil and will thrive where many plants would starve. In these days of a scarcity of manure this is a thought for the gardener to consider.

Mostly natives of Asia and the Mediterranean region, they are, of course, not all hardy North but all do thrive throughout the South and some, like the beautiful *L. lucidum*, develop into glorious specimens furnishing not only pleasing flowers but great crops of unusually attractive fruit.

Among the Privets will be found some of our most beautiful foliage plants, foliage so waxy and polished that it hardly seems possible that it can be real.

Coriaceum. A dwarf, hardy variety, with small, extremely dark, crinkled leaves. Very ornamental. A handsome variety of Japonicum discovered in Japanese gardens.
Balled & Burlapped. Each Per 10
12 to 18 inches.....\$1 00 \$9 00
18 to 24 inches.....1 50 12 50
2 to 3 feet.....2 00 17 50

Iwata. Dwarf variety with small, rounded leaves, mottled yellow. Very bushy and compact. Satisfactory for foundation planting.

Lucidum.* The finest of all Ligustrums. Very bushy, compact-spreading, with rich, dark waxy leaves and panicles of white flowers followed by large bunches of black berries loved by the birds. It is almost indispensable for foundation plantings and is also fine for hedges and as individual specimens. Can be pruned to any desired size or shape or allowed to develop into a splendid small tree.

Prices of *L. iwata* and *L. lucidum*.

Balled & Burlapped.	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0 70	\$6 00
18 to 24 inches.....	90	8 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 25	11 00
3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	17 50
Specimens.		
18 to 24 inches.....	1 50	12 50
2 to 3 feet.....	2 25	20 00
3 to 4 feet.....	3 50	32 50

Excelsum superbum. A rapid grower with brightly colored leaves, variegated green and white. Very showy.

Gracilis. A graceful, upright grower, with dark green foliage.

Japonicum.* Strong, upright grower, with large green leaves often with reddish margin. Creamy white flowers in loose panicles followed by bluish black berries. Should be used only where height is desired.

Aurea-marginatum. A strong, upright grower, similar to Japonicum, but the leaves are margined with yellow or gold. Makes an attractive specimen plant where something different is desired.

Nepalense. An evergreen shrub with 5-inch leaves and large flowers in broad panicles in July and August. Not hardy North.

Nobilis. Similar to Lucidum, except it is an upright grower. Very desirable for corners and other situations where a taller plant than Lucidum is required.

Prices of the six preceding varieties.

Balled & Burlapped.	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	7 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	12 50
4 to 5 feet.....	2 25	20 00



Ligustrum lucidum

*There is much controversy about these two varieties. Bailey and authorities of the Arnold Arboretum would change the name of our Wax-leaf or Japanese Privet, now and for years past known and sold by nurserymen as *Ligustrum lucidum*, to *Japonicum*, and vice versa. The Southern Convention of Nurserymen also went on record as favoring this change. We are not making the change this year but may do so next season if public opinion seems to warrant it.

Our Ligustrums Are Grafted

They may cost a little more at first, but when you consider their freedom from root-knot (nematode) and consequent longer and more vigorous growth in southern Florida and similar situations, the original outlay is well spent. A disease-resistant Privet is used for root-stock.



Ligustrum japonicum

Hollies

THESE fine evergreen trees and shrubs are unsurpassed in beauty and in popularity by any of our broad-leaved evergreens. They succeed over a wide range of territory and have been extensively planted in nearly all portions of the United States. Hollies are very desirable at all seasons of the year, but especially so at Christmas when the berries are highly colored and at their best.

Ilex opaca • American Holly

All our American Hollies are grafted from the finest selected strains of fruiting trees and are much superior to seedlings. Choose any of the seven offered below; or, better still, order the whole collection, and you will never again be satisfied with ordinary Hollies.

Bailey. An old-fashioned Christmas-type Holly with large, spiny leaves. Produces a fair quantity of attractive red berries.

East Palatka. Foliage light green, of medium size, almost smooth and resembling Dahoon Holly in appearance. It is a regular bearer of immense quantities of bright red berries.

Howard. The most popular variety we grow. Foliage very dark and glossy, with some spines. Berries bright red and attractive. Excellent.

Hume No. 1. A vigorous grower, spreading in habit, with large, almost spineless leaves. Bears regularly and the fruit is red and of large size.

Hume No. 2. Leaves large and spiny. Fruits large, red, and produced in fair quantities.

Lake City. Vigorous grower with large, dark spiny leaves and attractive orange-red berries. Very prolific. Should be included in every Holly collection.

Taber No. 3. A very distinct and outstanding variety. Growth narrow and pyramidal, retaining this form without pruning. Foliage dark green, large and spiny. Fruits large, bright red, and showy.

Prices of 7 preceding varieties.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1 00	\$8 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 25	10 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 75	15 00
5 to 6 feet.....	2 50	20 00
6 to 8 feet.....	3 50	30 00
8 to 10 feet.....	5 00	45 00
Balled & Burlapped.		
2 to 3 feet.....	1 75	15 00
3 to 4 feet.....	2 50	20 00
4 to 5 feet.....	3 50	30 00
5 to 6 feet.....	4 50	40 00
6 to 8 feet.....	7 00	65 00
8 to 10 feet.....	12 50	
10 to 12 feet.....	20 00	



Hedge of Ilex vomitoria



Specimen Plant of Ilex vomitoria

We invite customers and friends to visit our nurseries in February and March when the Azalea display is gorgeous

DAHOON (Dahoon Holly). This native evergreen variety is very satisfactory in the South but is not recommended for the colder sections of the country. The tree is low and spreading in habit, and the leaves are bright and glossy, without spines. It is a heavy bearer, the branches being literally covered with bright red berries.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1 00	\$8 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 25	10 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 75	15 00
5 to 6 feet.....	2 50	20 00

Balled & Burlapped.

2 to 3 feet.....	1 75	15 00
3 to 4 feet.....	2 50	20 00
4 to 5 feet.....	3 50	30 00
5 to 6 feet.....	4 50	40 00

CORNUTA (Chinese Holly). A dwarf, compact Oriental variety with exceptionally dark, shiny foliage. Berries red, large and showy. A striking shrub for foundation plantings, as lawn specimens, and in borders.

Balled & Burlapped.

18 to 24 inches.....	1 50	12 50
3 to 4 feet.....	3 25	30 00
4 to 5 feet.....	5 00	45 00
5 to 6 feet.....	7 50	

MYRTIFOLIA (Myrtle-leaved Holly). An attractive native evergreen Holly. Foliage small, bright green, spineless. An excellent Holly for borders, hedges and for specimens. May be pruned to formal shapes. Berries plentiful, bright red, or yellow, as preferred.

2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	8 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 25	10 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 75	15 00

Balled & Burlapped.

2 to 3 feet.....	1 75	15 00
3 to 4 feet.....	2 50	20 00
4 to 5 feet.....	3 50	30 00

VOMITORIA (Yaupon). A native evergreen Holly with small foliage, compact bushy head, and bright red berries produced in great profusion. This is one of our most desirable shrubs for foundation, border, and hedge planting. It may be kept sheared to any shape or size desired, and makes excellent specimens for formal planting.

Balled & Burlapped.

12 to 18 inches.....	1 10	10 00
18 to 24 inches.....	1 50	14 00
2 to 3 feet.....	2 50	22 50
3 to 4 feet.....	3 75	35 00
4 to 5 feet.....	5 50	50 00
5 to 6 feet.....	7 50	



Block of Sheared Ilex vomitoria



ILEX OPACA (Taber No. 3)



ILEX BURFORDII

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

These plants make beautiful individual lawn specimens. The different colors—yellow, green, dark green, and blue-green—give a striking effect when planted in masses, when groups are made up either of a single kind, or of a number of different kinds. They make an excellent background for other shrubs and are of great value in foundation plantings. For hedges they are unsurpassed. In planting for a hedge, they should be given more distance than other hedge plants—4 to 5 feet apart is not too much. As plants for porches or porch-steps, they are very satisfactory. They are hardy and long lived. The conifers grown at Glen Saint Mary and offered to our customers have been tested for many years, and include the finest material for Southern gardens.

GROUP I

JUNIPERUS

Conferta (Shore Juniper). Spreading, prostrate Juniper with light green foliage, rather feathery; will not turn brown in winter. Will do well on sandy soil or clay.

Pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper). This Juniper forms a low, flat, wide-spreading, irregular head, clothed with bluish green foliage. It is one of the most interesting and beautiful conifers, highly resistant to drought and almost universally successful.

Sabina cupressifolia (Creeping Juniper). A Juniper of trailing or creeping habit; bluish green; very handsome. Excellent for bordering walks, for planting on sloping ground, or for use as a ground-cover.

PODOCARPUS

Macrophylla maki. Sheared specimens. Beautiful evergreen, upright, branching shrub or small tree with rather broad leaves, light green when young, dark green when mature. Excellent for hedges, screens, specimens, or for the shrubbery border.

Prices of Group I.	Each	Per 10
8 to 12 inches	\$1 00	\$7 50
12 to 18 inches	1 50	12 50
18 to 24 inches	2 25	20 00
2 to 3 feet	3 00	27 50

GROUP II

ARBORVITAE

Aurea nana. Compact, rounded head and handsome, greenish golden foliage. Sizes up to 4 feet. See color illustration on page 24.

Bonita. This is a beautiful rich green variety, dwarf or of slow growth. It is cone-shaped and rather broad. Sizes up to 3 feet. See illustration on opposite page.

Compacta. A fine, dark green variety of compact, conical growth. Sizes up to 4 feet. See illustration on opposite page.

Globosa. A dense, dwarf, dark green form of *Occidentalis* Arborvitae that grows like a round ball. It is a good plant for setting in front of other evergreens, for making a low hedge, or for tub or pot specimens. Sizes up to 2 feet.

RETINOSPORA

Pisifera argentea. Very dwarf. Green, tipped with silver. Sizes to 2½ feet.

Prices of Group II.	Each	Per 10
8 to 12 inches	\$0 75	\$6 00
12 to 18 inches	1 25	10 00
18 to 24 inches	2 00	17 50
2 to 3 feet	2 75	25 00
3 to 4 feet	3 75	35 00



Juniperus japonica sylvestris, Podocarpus maki and Cephalotaxus harringtonia (between the sheared globes of Maki).

GROUP III

ARBORVITAE

Aurea conspicua. Deep yellow to golden color, often varying to green. Tall, compact, and upright. Sizes up to 6 feet.

Blue-Green. This is a handsome Arborvitae with bluish green foliage. A strong grower and soon makes fine, large, beautiful specimens which retain their good appearance, even when old. Sizes up to 6 feet. See color illustration on page 24.

Pyramidalis. A compact, pyramidal Arborvitae, reaching a height of about 15 feet. Bright green, and holds its color well. Very fine. Sizes up to 6 feet. See color illustration on page 24.

Pyramidalis bakeri (Baker's Arborvitae). Improved form of Pyramidalis, growing narrower and more compact. A good dark green and holds its shape well. Attains height of 10 to 12 feet if not crowded. 3 to 4 feet, \$2.75 each, \$25 per 10. See illustration on opposite page.

Ramsey Hybrid. May attain 40 feet. Useful where an evergreen of more upright habit is desired, this medium green, fast-growing variety is especially attractive. Foliage finer than many Arborvitae. Easily grown through heat and drought. Roughly pyramidal. 4 to 5 feet, \$3.75 each, \$35 per 10.

Rosedale. Of compact, rounded, symmetrical form, with very dense head. The foliage is dark, bluish green and very handsome. Sizes up to 5 feet. See color illustration on page 24.

CUNNINGHAMIA

Lanceolata (Chinese Fir). Very decorative evergreen tree resembling *Araucaria excelsa*, with horizontally spreading branches. Hardy north to Pennsylvania. 18 to 24 inches, \$1.25 each, \$10 per 10.



Hedge of Podocarpus maki

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS, GROUP III, continued

JUNIPERUS

Communis. This variety is gray-green, upright in form, with slender, recurving branches. Can be pruned in any desired shape. Sizes up to 6 feet.

Excelsa stricta (Greek Juniper). A dwarf, narrow, compact, upright Juniper that does well under widely different conditions. Its grayish green color is very pleasing. Fine for foundation work. Sizes up to 6 feet.

Japonica sylvestris. This is a very beautiful Juniper that grows well in the Lower South. The needle-shaped leaves are steel-color, while the smaller, scale-like leaves are dark green. It is narrow and upright in habit. Well adapted to conditions in the Lower South. Sizes up to 8 feet.

Sinensis variegata. One of the most interesting and beautiful of all the conifers adapted to the South. It is of compact, pyramidal habit and the tips of many of the branchlets are of creamy white. 2 to 3 feet, \$2 each, \$17.50 per 10.

Virginiana. The Red Cedar is a tree with a dark green head and spreading or upright branches. It grows rapidly and is adapted to a wide range of soils. It does well either in full sun or in partial shade, and is one of the most dependable of all the conifers.

RETINOSPORA

Ericoides. This is a beautiful conifer, dense and compact in growth. Naturally it is an upright grower and may be pruned in very narrow, columnar shape. The foliage is a dark bluish green. Not particular as to soil. Sizes up to 8 feet.

Obtusa gracilis (Hinoki Cypress). Compact, pyramidal form. A beautiful, rather slow-growing Retinospora, with dark green, flat foliage. It maintains its rich color throughout the year and can be used in any kind of planting. Probably the most beautiful of the Retinosporas.

Pisifera aurea. A showy evergreen of dense growth; new shoots of a rich golden color. Dwarf. Sizes up to 4 feet.

Squarrosa veitchi. A rapid-growing variety with silvery blue foliage. It is a handsome, distinct conifer, reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet, and shears well. Sizes up to 6 feet.

PODOCARPUS

Macrophylla maki and sinensis (Japanese Yew), **Natural growth.** Evergreen, upright, branching shrubs or small trees with rather broad leaves, light green when young, dark green when mature. Excellent for hedges, screens, or specimens on lawns.

CEDRUS

Deodara (Indian Cedar). Of pyramidal form, reaching large size. Foliage a beautiful shade of bluish green. When the new foliage is opening in spring, the trees are particularly handsome. This tree is well adapted to the Southern states. It takes the place of Colorado Blue Spruce in Southern plantings, is more open and graceful in habit, but similar in coloring. It should be planted only on well-drained soils, as it may be killed by too much water.

Prices of Group III, except where noted.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
18 to 24 inches.....	1 25	10 00
2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet.....	2 75	25 00
4 to 5 feet.....	3 75	35 00
5 to 6 feet.....	5 00	45 00
6 to 8 feet.....	7 00	60 00

ARAUCARIA

Bidwilli. A beautiful, coniferous, evergreen tree with strong, pendulous branches from the ground up. Very picturesque and desirable as lawn specimens. Hardy in central Florida and similar latitudes.

	Each
6-inch pots, 18 to 24 inches.....	\$3 50
8-inch pots, 24 to 30 inches.....	5 00



Left to right: Retinospora obtusa gracilis, Retinospora ericoides, Arborvitæ bonita, Arborvitæ pyramidalis bakeri, Arborvitæ compacta.

FOUR LOVELY EVERGREENS



Arborvitæ aurea nana

A. pyramidalis

A., Blue-Green

A., Rosedale

The four Arborvitæ here illustrated are varieties that have proved satisfactory here and with our customers under many different conditions.

They are beautiful in their fresh soft coloring, in the pleasing character of their foliage, and in their symmetry of form.

The colors of the foliage blend nicely in foundation plantings, for which they are ideal, and as lawn specimens we do not know of any of the smaller evergreens to compare with them.

We have a fine stock of various sizes. For descriptions and prices, see page 22.

BAMBOOS

There are no more beautiful plants than the Bamboos. The long, willowy canes and fine foliage give a delicate, pleasing effect. Under suitable climatic conditions they will grow on very poor soil, if well supplied with plant-food. Good drainage they should have, and moisture in abundance.

Arundinaria japonica (*Bambusa metake*). Hardest Bamboo, quickly growing 15 feet high. Large, handsome foliage. Spreads rapidly.

Bambusa argentea. Vigorous grower for hedges and screens. Handsome foliage and canes which will grow 25 feet.

Bambusa argentea striata. A similar variety with green canes, striped with yellow near the base. The leaves are also variegated with whitish stripes.

Bambusa disticha. A very handsome clump Bamboo, with fern-like leaves rarely taller than 15 feet.

Bambusa verticillata. Upright clump Bamboo, with yellow and green striped canes about 30 feet high.

Phyllostachys aurea (*Bambusa aurea*). Rapidly spreading, very hardy Bamboo, with bright yellow canes. Very graceful and hardy.

PRICES OF BAMBOOS

	Each	Per 10		Each	Per 10
Small clumps, 6 to 10 canes.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	Extra-strong, 20 or more canes.....	\$1 75	\$15 00
Strong clumps, 12 to 18 canes.....	75	6 00	Specimens.....	2 50 and up.	

Bamboos
Are
Wonderful
for
Windbreaks,
Screens,
and as
Ornamental
Plants



GARDENING
IN THE LOWER SOUTH
By H. HAROLD HUME

A volume devoted to the care of Southern ornamentals and fruits. \$5.00 Postpaid.



Plant and cane of Bambusa argentea striata

Bambusa verticillata

Bambusa disticha

PALMS AND CYCADS

Palms are among the most striking plants which may be used for outdoor Southern planting. Their bare single trunks and huge, arching fronds distinguish them from all other plants. They always attract attention and give a decidedly tropical touch to the grounds. As street and shade trees, and in landscape plantings, they are excellent and worthy of extensive use.

COCOS australis. A beautiful Palm, of vigorous growth, with grayish green, curved leaves. A very hardy sort, and one of the finest Palms for the Gulf Coast country.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	17 50
4 to 5 feet.....	3 50	30 00
Extra-fine specimens.....	7 50 and up.	

Datil. A semi-hardy, rapid-growing, slender Palm producing its long, thickly pinnate fronds in abundance, making a rather heavy crown. It is cold-resistant and useful in most sections of Florida.

	Each	Per 10
Balled and Burlapped.....		
4 to 5 ft.....	\$3 50	
5 to 7 ft.....	5 00	

CYCAS revoluta (Sago Palm). A Palm-like Cycad reaching a height of 3 to 4 feet, with handsome, deep green leaves. Very hardy and ornamental.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
6-inch pots.....	1 00	8 00
8-inch pots.....	1 50	12 50

PHŒNIX canariensis. A rapid grower, stately and ornamental. Very hardy and one of the best for outdoor planting in the Gulf Coast country.

2 to 3 feet.....	1 50	12 50
3 to 4 feet.....	2 50	20 00
4 to 5 feet.....	3 50	30 00
Extra-fine specimens.....	7 50 and up.	

RHAPIDOPHYLLUM hystrix (Needle Palm). Trunk short, 2 to 3 feet, covered with fiber and numerous upright spines. Leaves dark, shiny green; under surface pale gray. Very hardy.

Small size.....	1 00	7 50
Medium size.....	2 25	20 00
Large size.....	3 75	32 50
Extra size.....	6 00	



COCOS AUSTRALIS

SABAL PALM. The beautiful native Palm of the South, commonly called "Cabbage Palmetto." Very hardy.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1 75	\$15 00
3 to 4 feet.....	2 50	20 00
4 to 5 feet.....	4 00	35 00
5 to 8 feet.....	7 00	62 50
Extra size.....	10 00 and up.	

THRINAX argentea (*Coccothrinax argentea*).

A Fan Palm of slender growth and considerable height. Its many fronds are dark green above, lighter beneath. Used indoors in cool and temperate climates and outside in warmer latitudes. Formal and distinctive. Desirable.

5-inch pots.....	75	6 50
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WASHINGTONIA robusta. Dark green, fan-shaped leaves. Hardy. Well adapted to Florida and the Gulf Coast country. A rapid grower. Height 50 to 80 feet. One of the finest for landscape and avenue planting.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	17 50
4 to 5 feet.....	3 50	30 00

ZAMIA integrifolia (Coontie). Palm-like Cycad, with beautiful, tufted, dark green, fern-like leaves, about 2 feet high. Very satisfactory in low plantings.

Small plants.....	50	4 00
Medium plants.....	75	6 50
Large plants.....	1 25	10 00



ARECA

HOUSE PALMS

ARCHONTOPHŒNIX alexandree. Used as house and patio Palm.

	Each	Per 10	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$0 75	\$6 50	6-inch pots.....	\$1 25 \$10 00

cunninghamia (*Seaforthia elegans*). A beautiful slender Palm with good foliage, useful for house culture and for out-of-doors in warm latitudes. Always effective in formal gardens.

4-inch pots.....	75	6 50	6-inch pots.....	1 25 10 00
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ARECA (*Chrysalidocarpus*) **lutescens.** A fine house Palm, with graceful, arching, dark green leaves and yellow stems.

	Each
4-inch pots, 10 to 15 inches (3 to pot).....	\$0 75
5-inch pots, 18 to 24 inches.....	1 50
6-inch pots, 2 to 3 feet.....	2 25
7-inch pots, 2 to 3 feet.....	3 00
8-inch pots, 2½ to 3½ feet. Medium.....	4 00
12-inch tubs, 3 to 4 feet.....	6 50
12-inch tubs, 4 to 5 feet.....	8 50
16-inch tubs, 6 to 8 feet.....	12 50
16-inch tubs, 8 to 10 feet.....	20 00

PHŒNIX roebelini. Low-growing, with small, gracefully curved leaves. Most satisfactory. Hardy in south Florida. Illustrated on page 27.

	Each	Per 10	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$0 50	\$4 50	8-inch pots.....	\$1 50 \$12 50
6-inch pots.....	1 00	7 50		

RHAPIS excelsa. Probably the best indoor Palm for homes and conservatories. Slow-growing and requires little care.

4-inch pots.....	1 50	12 50	Specimens to.....	12 50
8-inch pots.....	3 00	25 00		



Bignonia venusta



Bougainvillea glabra sanderiana



Purple Wisteria

VINES

Vines add a great deal to the beauty of the home and its surroundings. The South is fortunate in the number of beautiful flowering vines which will grow to perfection in a very short time.

ALLAMANDA hendersoni. Evergreen. Large, golden yellow flowers. Adapted to central and south Florida.

ANTIGONON leptopus (Mountain Rose). A handsome vine with heart-shaped leaves and producing large racemes of rose-pink flowers. Adapted to sunny locations.

BIGNONIA chamberlayni. Evergreen. Hardy vine with bright yellow flowers in early spring.

radicans (Trumpet Vine). Leaves dark green. Flowers brilliant orange in summer. Very hardy.

speciosa. Evergreen. Glossy leaves and large, lavender-blue flowers in clusters.

venusta (Flame Vine). Evergreen. Profusion of bright reddish orange flowers. Very showy. Tender.

BOUGAINVILLEA glabra sanderiana. Evergreen. Vigorous grower; large masses of purple flowers.

Crimson Lake. A most striking variety with bright crimson flowers. Tender.

Prætoria. A sport of Crimson Lake. Flowers orange-yellow.

CISSUS incisa (Marine Ivy). An attractive, strong-growing evergreen vine with abundant rich green foliage. Leaves three-lobed, fleshy, and toothed. It is well suited to rich, moist soils. Very distinctive.

ENGLISH IVY (*Hedera helix*). Evergreen. Makes an excellent covering for walls and tree-trunks; hardy.

FICUS repens (Evergreen Climbing Fig). Finest of all for covering buildings and walls.

HONEYSUCKLE, Trumpet (*Lonicera sempervirens*). A beautiful, strong-growing vine with showy scarlet flowers.

JASMINUM illicifolium. A rapid-growing evergreen vine with handsome foliage and white, star-shaped flowers. Very desirable.

pubescens. Evergreen vine or scrambling shrub with attractive foliage and showy, white, star-shaped flowers. May also be grown in shrub form. Hardy and satisfactory.

simplicifolium (Wax Jessamine). Evergreen. Beautiful, dark green, waxy leaves and white, star-shaped flowers. Can be pruned and grown as a shrub. Makes a splendid hedge.

PANDOREA jasminoides. Foliage dark green. Flowers trumpet-shaped, white suffused with pink.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM jasminoides. Evergreen. Beautiful, dark, shiny leaves and fragrant, white, star-shaped flowers. Hardy.

WISTERIA, Purple. Strong-growing, hardy, deciduous vine. Flowers in large clusters in spring.

White. Produces large clusters of delicately scented white flowers.

YELLOW JESSAMINE (*Gelsemium sempervirens*). A slender, rapid-growing evergreen vine. Flowers yellow, fragrant, produced in profusion during the spring months.

Prices of all Vines.	Each	Per 10
Small plants.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
Medium plants.....	50	4 00
Strong plants.....	1 00	9 00
Extra-strong plants.....	1 25	10 00
Special.....	1 50	and up.

ORNAMENTAL AND LAWN GRASSES

The most important grasses suitable for Southern lawns are offered here. Best lawns are grown from cuttings planted in spring and summer.



Centipede Grass Lawn

BERMUDA GRASS (*Cynodon dactylon*). A favorite for lawn purposes in the Lower South. Cuttings, \$1.50 per bus.

CARPET GRASS (*Axonopus compressus*). A valuable lawn grass coming into general use. It resembles St. Augustine Grass and retains its color well in cool weather. Cuttings, \$1.50 per bus.

CENTPEDE GRASS (*Eremochloa ophiuroides*). A fine lawn and pasture grass, thoroughly tested at the Florida Experiment Station. Withstands drought. Cuttings, \$1.50 per bus.; \$1.25 per bus. in 5-bus. lots.

OPHIPOGON japonicum. A low-growing Ophiopogon with very narrow, dark green leaves, and resembling *Liriope spicata*. A most excellent ground-cover.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 bib clumps.....	\$0 10	\$0 75
5 to 7 bib clumps.....	15	1 25

ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*). A broad-leaved grass excellent for shady locations. May be grown close to salt water. Spreads rapidly. Cuttings, \$2 per bus.

LIRIOPE

Muscari (*L. graminifolia densiflora*; Big Blue Liriope). A very valuable plant with broad, dark green, grass-like leaves, and lavender-blue flowers produced in dense spikes often spreading at the top, followed by black berries. It may be used as a border plant, for porch-boxes, as a ground-cover, and also makes an attractive potted plant.

Muscari exiliflora (Little Blue Liriope). Similar to above, but with narrower leaves and less dense flower-spikes.

Prices of 2 above varieties.	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 bib clumps.....	\$0 20	\$1 50
5 to 7 bib clumps.....	30	2 50
7 to 10 bib clumps.....	40	3 50

Muscari variegata (Variegated Liriope). A beautiful yellow-striped or variegated form of *L. muscari*.

3 to 4 bib clumps.....	25	2 00
5 to 7 bib clumps.....	35	3 00

Spicata (Creeping Liriope). Leaves very narrow. Flowers light lilac to almost white. A fine ground-cover.

3 to 4 bib clumps.....	10	75
5 to 7 bib clumps.....	15	1 25
7 to 10 bib clumps.....	25	2 00

FLOWERING AND DECORATIVE PLANTS

Decorative plants have steadily increased in popularity during the past few years, and today play an important part in interior decorations. The conditions under which they must be grown are very trying, and success cannot be expected unless the plants used are particularly adapted for the purpose. The following list of plants contains many sorts selected with the idea of meeting these unfavorable conditions.

AGLAONEMA commutatum (Chinese Evergreen). Beautiful indoor plants with long, thick, green foliage, usually mottled lighter green. Very effective and attractive. A warm-climate plant. Each 4-inch pots.....\$0 35

ARDISIA crenulata. Compact, evergreen shrub with thick, dark green foliage and bright red berries in winter. Resembles American holly but is very dwarf in habit of growth. Excellent for shady places and also as a pot-plant for Christmas. Each Per 10 4-inch pots.....\$0 75 \$6 50 5-inch pots..... 1 00 8 50

ASPIDISTRA lurida. Most satisfactory for house conditions. Large, dark green leaves. **variegata**. Leaves striped green and white. Per 100 Per 1000 Both varieties.....\$10 00 \$70 00

BELOPERONE guttata (Corsican Shrimp Plant). An unusually attractive flowering plant, suitable for pot-culture, also outdoor planting in Florida. Flowers two-lipped, white with purple spots, surrounded with salmon-red, scale-like bracts which lie along four sides of a 3- to 5-inch drooping spike. Flowers almost continuously. Each 3-inch pots.....\$0 30 4-inch pots..... 50 5-inch pots..... 75

CLERODENDRUM thomsonæ. A twin-ing evergreen plant with long, ovate leaves and small flowers which have a white calyx and brilliant crimson tips. For pot-culture, except in the South. Each Per 10 2½-inch pots.....\$0 30 \$2 50 4-inch pots..... 50 4 50

DIEFFENBACHIA bausei. Suitable for pot-culture indoors or can be grown in the open in south Florida. Leaves a foot or more in length, 3 to 4 inches wide, yellowish green spotted with white. Each 3-inch pots.....\$0 50 4-inch pots..... 1 00 5-inch pots..... 1 50

DRACÆNA godseffiana. A very attractive variety with smooth, glossy green leaves irregularly dotted with white. It stands house temperatures remarkably well. 2½-inch pots..... 35 4-inch pots..... 50

Dracæna, Mme. Eugene Andre. This is one of the finest fancy varieties with heavy bronze-pink foliage turning bright crimson at maturity. Easy to grow and a decidedly novel decoration. Each 4-inch pots.....\$1 00 5-inch pots..... 1 50 6-inch pots..... 2 50

massangeana. This fine variety of *D. fragrans* has leaves up to 3 feet long and 4 inches across. Each leaf is decorated with a broad yellow stripe down the center. A choice variety. 2½-inch pots..... 35 4-inch pots..... 50

ERANTHEMUM nervosum (*Dædalacanthus*; Blue Sage). A native in India, this compact, large-leaved plant grows 2 to 4 feet high. Deep blue flowers are borne on dense, bracted spikes. Thrives on light, rich soil with plenty of sun and water. Each Per 10 4-inch pots.....\$0 50 \$4 50 6-inch pots..... 75

EUCHARIS amazonica. A lovely bulbous plant from Colombia. Leaves broad, about 12 inches long, ribbed. Flowers pure white, cupped, somewhat resembling narcissus, in clusters of two to six on stems 1 to 2 feet long. Fine for cut-flowers. Each 4-inch pots.....\$0 75 5-inch pots..... 1 00

FICUS elastica (Rubber Plant). This variety has large, roundish oblong leaves. A very desirable house-plant. Each Per 10 6-inch pots.....\$1 00 \$9 00

GARDENIA florida (Cape Jessamine). The well-known Gardenia of the South. Its dark, shiny foliage and white, sweet-scented flowers have made it a favorite for many years. Field-grown, Balled & Burlapped. 12 to 18 inches..... 75 6 00 18 to 24 inches..... 1 00 9 00 2 to 3 feet..... 1 75 15 00 3 to 4 feet..... 2 25 20 00

veitchi. This fine variety is the one used for greenhouse forcing. Its pure white, wax-like flowers are perfectly formed and it ranks in popularity with the camellia for boutonnières. Each 4-inch pots.....\$0 75 6-inch pots..... 1 50

LIRIOPE. Varieties with descriptions and prices listed under Ornamental and Lawn Grasses on page 26.

MALPIGHIA coccigera. A very attractive, low-growing, well-branched evergreen shrub, with an abundance of oval, prickly dark green foliage and clusters of small, distinctive white flowers. Both foliage and flowers are shining and look as if varnished. Well suited to border uses and for individual specimens. Each Per 10 3-inch pots.....\$0 40 \$3 50 4-inch pots..... 60 5 00

PANDANUS veitchi. One of the finest decorative plants, with sword-like, sharp-pointed, green foliage; striped with creamy white. 4-inch pots..... 75 6 50 6-inch pots..... 1 25 11 00

PEPEROMIA obtusifolia (Baby Rubber Plant). A popular, indoor plant. Compact, with leathery, dark green, oval leaves. 2½-inch pots..... 20 1 50 3-inch pots..... 35 3 00

sandersi. Closely resembling *Obtusifolia* but with attractively striped leaves. 2½-inch pots..... 35 3 00

POINSETTIAS are among the most colorful subjects for use as Christmas decorations. 25 cts. to \$3.

SAINTPAULIA ionantha and **Blue Boy** (African Violet). Satisfactory as a pot-plant, in window-boxes, or in the open if planted in shady spots. Deep violet. Hardy in south Florida. 2½-inch pots..... 25 2 00 3-inch pots..... 35 3 00

SANSEVIERIA. Leaves sword-shaped, dimly variegated with transverse bands of dark green and grayish white. Sansevierias are probably better adapted for growing indoors than any other plant.

laurenti. Has creamy yellow markings or bands along the leaf-margins. 4-inch pots..... 50 4 50 Prices on larger sizes quoted on request.

parva. A dwarf type having very narrow green leaves with cross-wise bandings of a darker green. Each 3-inch pots.....\$0 35



Reading from left to right: Pandanus veitchi, Kumquat, Dracæna massangeana, Dracæna godseffiana, Saintpaulia Blue Boy, Phoenix roebelinii, Aglaonema commutatum (Chinese Evergreen), Dracæna Mme. Eugene Andre, Dieffenbachia bausei

HEMEROCALLIS (DAY-LILY)

These decorative perennials are rapidly growing in favor and well deserve their popularity. The flowers are wonderfully beautiful, many of them fragrant; the colors range through all the shades of yellow, from the palest lemon to a deep tawny reddish orange. There are tall varieties as well as low-growing ones, and, if carefully chosen, a succession of bloom may be had from early April through August.

Small clumps..... \$0 30
Medium clumps 45
Large clumps..... 65

Aurantiaca. Fine variety from Japan, with sweet-scented, deep orange flowers. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. June to August.

Florham. One of the finest of the older varieties. Fragrant golden yellow flowers with a raised midrib and curving, fluted petals. May through August.

Fulva (Tawny Day-Lily). Large flowers of dusty orange, with darker markings of reddish orange; light midrib. Tall; late bloomer.

Kwanso. Very large, double, orange-copper flowers. Tall. Late.

Orangeman. Flowers of clear, bright orange-yellow. Rather low growing, with a long blooming period in the South.

Sovereign. Fragrant flowers of clear light yellow; outer petals brownish. Medium height. April to August.

A border
of Hemerocallis

NEW AND RARE HYBRIDS

Interest in Day-Lilies has increased greatly with the introduction of many new hybrids. We are offering a limited number of these relatively more expensive varieties which have been created and introduced by Dr. Stout of the New York Botanic Gardens, Mr. Charles Betscher, The Farr Nursery Company, and other hybridizers.

Apricot. (Yeld.) According to Dr. Stout, Apricot is the first hybrid of which there is any record. It is semi-dwarf with slightly fragrant, wide-open flowers of rich deep yellow, and is one of the most distinctive of the early-flowering sorts. 25 cts. each.

Aureole. Believed to be of Japanese origin, this tall, evergreen Day-Lily blooms in midseason after the best of the early varieties are over. The full wide-spreading flowers are a rich cadmium-yellow with occasionally a trace of fulvous coloring. 25 cts. each.

Cinnabar. (Stout.) Of medium height and blooming from May through July, this unusual Day-Lily bears numerous blossoms of rich rosy brown, centered with throats of glistening yellow. The petals are well separated, recurving, and often slightly fluted. \$1.75 each.

Cressida. (Betscher.) This very striking variety is midseason and of medium height. The flowers are large and handsome, of a deep reddish orange, showing a band of fulvous coloring on the inside of the flower, coming to a point on each petal. This is like the imprint of a crown on the open flower and is very lovely. \$1.25 each.

J. A. Crawford. (Betscher.) Very tall bloom-stalks with handsome, wide-open flowers of a beautiful shade of light yellow, deepening in the throat. The petals have a prominent midrib, are recurved, and sometimes show a twist at the end. A very strong grower with a long blooming period beginning in May. 75 cts. each.

Goldeni. (Betscher.) A bushy sort with heavy foliage and beautiful, smooth, deep orange flowers on short stems. Midseason. 75 cts. each.

Lemon King. (Betscher.) One of the best of the pale yellow hybrids. The fluted, wax-like petals have a decided midrib. Stalks are rather tall and the flowers open in midseason. 75 cts. each.

Margaret Perry. (Perry.) A very strong grower, multiplying rapidly and blooming profusely late in the season. The petals are pointed and widely separated, giving the flower a star-like appearance. Throat is a clear yellow, and this color extending along each midrib makes a sharp color division on each petal. Many growers describe the general color as buff-orange, but with us it is a decided coppery rose. \$1.50 each.

Mikado. (Stout.) This beautiful and popular hybrid is of medium height and an excellent habit of growth. The flower is one of sharp contrasts, the general color being a rich yellow with a blotch of purplish red in the middle of each petal. This is bisected by a stripe of the same color as the blade. The flowers, opening in early May, are large, with widely spreading, recurving segments. \$2.00 each.

Modesty. (Betscher.) Tall-growing, blooming in May, the cup-shaped flowers are delightfully fragrant and of a delicate waxen texture. The reflexed petals of pale lemon-yellow have a prominent midrib. \$1.00 each.

Ophir. (Farr.) Very tall-growing, with long stems which bear great clusters of beautiful golden trumpets. The flowers are of heavy texture, lasting, and of a uniform waxen yellow. A long blooming period extends through May, June, and July. This lovely Gold of Ophir Day-Lily received the Award of Merit from the Royal Horticultural Society in 1931. \$1.50 each.

Sir Michael Foster. (Müller.) Strong-growing with tall flower-stems, bearing long, sweet-scented, funnel-shaped flowers which are spreading but not strongly reflexed. The clear yellow inner petals are large and undulated, while the sepals are smooth and of a deeper yellow. This variety is one of the most satisfactory, the first blooms appearing in May and continuing throughout the summer. \$1 each.

Wau-Bun. (Stout.) This very lovely and unusual Day-Lily, while not new, is hard to obtain, the stock having been entirely sold out by many growers. The plant is semi-dwarf with evergreen foliage. It is a midseason bloomer, and the name is an Indian one, meaning early morn with its rising sun. The flowers are large, with broad and stiffly recurving sepals. The petals are broad and spreading, the outer half being folded backward along the midrib. There is a decided twist at the end of the petals which gives the flower of light cadmium-yellow a distinctively individual appearance. \$2.50 each.

The above Hybrids are sold only as single roots and not in clumps

GLEN SAINT MARY ROSES

Roses for the South

Out of the many hundreds of Roses obtainable today there are only a limited number of varieties that readily adapt themselves to Southern gardens, and we believe that the Glen Saint Mary collection of Roses contains the best of both old and new sorts that give general satisfaction in the South.

At the very low price at which we list our Roses, anyone can afford to plant a bed of these or replace old plants that have worn themselves out.

Abbreviations after listed varieties refer to class or type: T., Tea; HT., Hybrid Tea; CHT., Climbing Hybrid Tea; CT., Climbing Tea; HP., Hybrid Perpetual; H.G., Hybrid Gigantea; N., Noisette; Ben., Bengal; Poly., Polyantha; HW., Hybrid Wichuraiana.

The American Rose Society

We strongly recommend this organization of Rose-growing people. The dues are \$3.50 per year. Members receive an elementary textbook on growing Roses, the American Rose Annual, and the bi-monthly American Rose Magazine.

Send your subscription with check or money order to us, or to the Secretary, American Rose Society, Harrisburg, Pa.

BUSH and CLIMBING ROSES

25 cts. each, unless otherwise noted

Double these figures for bushes dug with earth around the roots and tops left on (Balled and Burlapped). B&B Roses may be moved safely during the summer months or at any time when bare-rooted plants cannot be used.

PINK BUSH ROSES

Anna de Diesbach. HP. Large, fragrant flowers of a beautiful shade of pink. Buds are very fine and produced on long stems. Somewhat like Paul Neyron.

Antoine Rivoire. HT. Delicate silvery pink, shading to peach in center. Flowers medium size, double. Bush seldom mildews and is free bloomer in spring and fall.

Baby Rambler. Poly. Dwarf pink cluster Rose. For hedges and borders.

Betty Upchurch. HT. One of our finest pink Roses. Tapering buds, opening into beautiful two-toned flowers with upper side of petals light pink and deep rose-pink underneath. A strong grower and disease-resistant. It has bloomed in our test-garden all summer.

Columbia. HT. Beautiful, long buds, opening into unusually large, full flowers that are very lasting, intensely fragrant, and glistening rose-pink. Disease-resistant and nearly thornless.

Dainty Bess. HT. Distinctly different type. Flower $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches across, single, broad-petaled, with crinkled edges, delicate rose-pink. The prominent stamens remind one of Cherokee. Fine for shrubby borders. 65 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Duchesse de Brabant. T. Fine old pink variety well known by everyone.

Else Poulsen. Poly. Large clusters of semi-double, bright pink flowers, moderately fragrant, and very lasting. A continuous bloomer, even through the intense heat of a Southern summer.

Hilda. HT. A two-toned pink Rose of fine form and large size. A very satisfactory summer Rose. 65 cts. each, \$6 for 10. See illustration on page 31.

Minnie Francis. T. Deep pink, very open flowers. Strong grower.

Mme. Lambard. T. Strongest-growing pink in our collection. Clear light pink to deeper tint. Can be grown in tree-form.

Mrs. Charles Bell. HT. Lovely shell-pink. Vigorous grower.

Mrs. R. M. Finch. Poly. Fine flowers of rosy pink, paling lighter, borne in large clusters. Vigorous grower and continuous bloomer. Fine for shrubby plantings and hedges.

Paul Neyron. HP. Immense, dark pink blooms on very long, thornless stems.

PINK BUSH ROSES, continued

Pink Killarney. HT. Large, almost single, delicate pink blooms, opening wide.

Pink Maman Cochet. T. Nicely formed buds and flowers of pale pink, deeper at center. Fine for cutting.

Pink Radiance. HT. Blooms continuously.

President Herbert Hoover. HT. Its flowers are produced on unusually long stems, and as the blooms come singly it is an ideal cut-flower. They are a mixture of pink, yellow and flame tints, and are spicily fragrant.

Salmon Spray. Poly. Huge clusters of large, salmon-pink flowers.

PINK CLIMBING ROSES

Anemone (Pink Cherokee). Attractive hybrid of white Cherokee.

Belle of Portugal. HG. Extremely large flowers of lovely pink tinged with salmon.

Climbing Pink Maman Cochet. CT.

Climbing Pink Radiance. CHT.

RED BUSH ROSES

Ami Quinard. HT. A lovely deep, rich velvety crimson-maroon, introduced to America in 1930. Blooms of medium size, fragrant, and last for several days. Plant vigorous and blooms freely. 65 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Black Prince. HP. Produces large, dark crimson flowers, nearly black at times. Very strong grower.

Etoile de France. HT. A truly excellent Rose, having large, very fragrant crimson flowers.

Etoile de Hollande. HT. The best red Rose we know. It has distinguished itself by blooming every day all summer in our test-garden under a blistering sun, and later through a prolonged rainy season. It had no shade and its gorgeous color never faded. It and the climbing variety are strong growers and disease-resistant. See illustration on page 31.

Freiherr von Marshall. T. Well-formed, deep red flowers; good foliage.

General Jacqueminot. HP. Large, velvety deep red, sweet-scented blooms. Upright grower.

His Majesty. HT. One of the newer Roses. Blooms of good size, fragrant, dark crimson, deepening toward edges. Abundant bloomer. Good stems and growth habit.

RED BUSH ROSES, continued

Kirsten Poulsen. Poly. Bright scarlet, single, slightly fragrant blooms borne in clusters on long stems. It is a vigorous, bushy grower, very hardy, and blooms all season.

Louis Philippe. Ben. Good dark red shrub Rose. Continuous bloomer.

Red-Letter Day. HT. A brilliant scarlet, nearly single Rose that quickly opens flat. Satisfactory grower and makes beautiful mass effect in the garden.

Red Radiance. HT. Deep rose-red. Lasts well. Fine for cutting.

Texas Centennial. HT. Plant Patent No. 162. A sport of President Herbert Hoover with all of Hoover's good points; in fact, both plant and flower are like Hoover except in color. The flowers of Texas Centennial are vermilion-red, gradually changing to deep rich pink. \$1 each.

Ulrich Brunner. HP. Produces fragrant flowers of bright red, changing to carmine. Plant is disease-resistant. Early summer bloomer, easily adapted to pillar training.

Vaterland. HT. Bud and flower large, opening full, double; handsome dark red with coppery reflexes. Foliage bronze and quite disease-resistant. Continuous bloomer all season. A thoroughly fine Rose.

Virginia R. Coxe (Gruss an Teplitz). Startling red, sweet-scented blooms.

RED CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing American Beauty. HW. Similar to bush. Good June performer.

Climbing Etoile de Hollande. CHT. A strong climbing form of the famous bush Rose.

Climbing Red Radiance. CHT. Vigorous, climbing sport of Red Radiance.

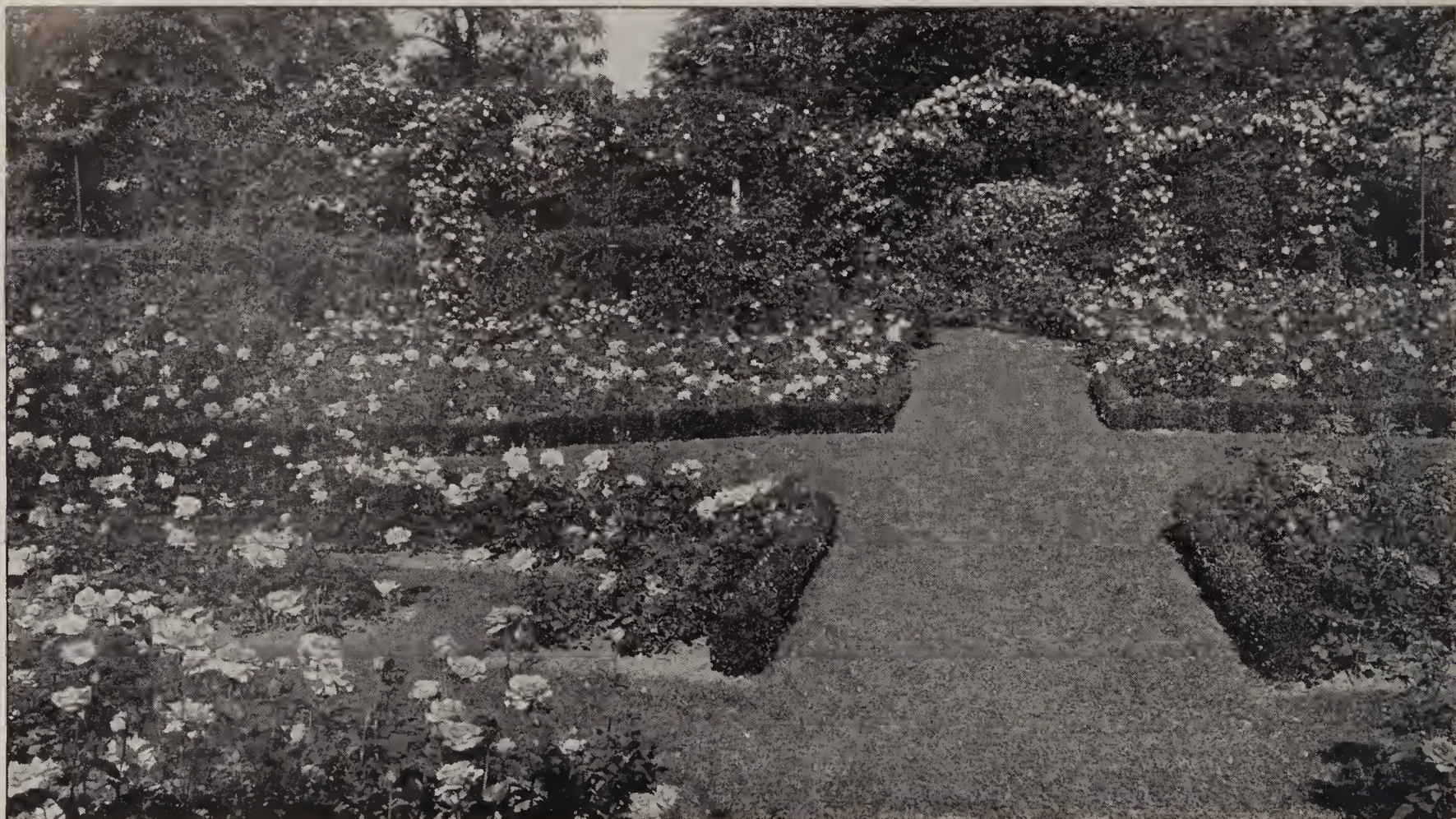
Climbing Souvenir of Wootton. CHT. This bright red variety is one of the best of its class. Strong bush and a free bloomer.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. HW. Startling brilliant scarlet blooms which seldom fade. Profuse bloomer in spring. Fine for covering fences and walls.

Ramona (Red Cherokee). Excellent companion for white Cherokee.

Reine Marie Henriette. CT. One of best red climbers we know. Bright red, pointed buds of good size. A vigorous grower.





BUSH AND CLIMBING ROSES, continued

WHITE BUSH ROSES

- Caledonia.** HT. Creamy white buds opening to beautiful snowy flowers. Plants bloom over a long period. 25 petals.
- Frau Karl Druschki.** HP. Fine white, sometimes called White American Beauty.
- Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria.** T. Free and regular bloomer from early to late. Pure white, on long stems. One of the most satisfactory Southern sorts.
- Marie van Houtte.** T. The general color is white, but tinted at center with pale lemon and on outer petals with pink.
- White Killarney.** HT. Long-pointed buds and semi-double, open flowers.
- White Maman Cochet.** T. Closely resembles Pink Maman Cochet in all but color. Excellent for cutting. White, tinted pink on outer petals, pale yellow centers.

WHITE CLIMBING ROSES

- Climbing White Maman Cochet.** CT. Same as bush type, except growth habit.
- Cherokee.** Rampant-climbing, single, pure white Rose, with prominent yellow stamens. Valuable for covering fences and dwellings during the entire season. Spring bloomer.
- Devoniensis.** CT. Probably the strongest-growing Tea in our collection. Creamy white, with delicately shaded pink center. Long lived and most satisfactory.
- Lamarque.** N. Free-flowering, climbing white Rose with tint of pale yellow. Very fragrant blooms in clusters.

YELLOW BUSH ROSES

Yellow, Copper- and Orange-Tinted

- Alexander Hill Gray.** T. Pale lemon-yellow, darker toward center; well-formed and fragrant. Growth moderate; continuous bloomer. Disease-resistant.
- Etoile de Lyon.** T. Golden yellow, full, double flowers.

YELLOW BUSH ROSES, continued

- Golden Ophelia.** HT. Bud and bloom medium size, golden yellow in center, paling toward outer petals; delicately fragrant. Long, strong stems. One of the best yellows for the South.
- Isabella Sprunt.** T. Related to Safrano. Popular since 1863. Produces large, pale yellow blooms very freely and continuously.
- Lady Hillingdon.** T. Has slender, pointed buds and exquisitely cupped flowers of apricot-yellow. Upright habit. Disease-resistant. Free, continuous bloomer. One of the best.
- Luxembourg.** HT. An extremely satisfactory Hybrid Tea Rose for Southern gardens. The flowers are rich apricot-yellow, shaded with copper, and lighter yellow at the tips of the petals.
- Mrs. Aaron Ward.** HT. Buff buds open to fully double flowers of yellow and pink. The plants are dwarf and are very free with their lovely blooms. An ideal boutonniere Rose.
- Roslyn.** HT. Very large, ruffled flowers of a rich yellow which does not fade in the sun. Blooms well throughout the summer.
- Safrano.** T. Well known and liked. Saffron and apricot buds and semi-double flowers. Disease-resistant.
- Sunburst.** HT. Another fine Rose for the South. Medium-sized, long-pointed buds open to double and full cupped blooms of clear yellow, with golden orange tints in center. Spreading; almost thornless.
- Talisman.** HT. Presents unusual combination of orange and copper tones, suffused with pink. Truly multicolored. Flowers are high centered, double, and quite fragrant. Does best in partial shade in this latitude. See illustration on page 31.

YELLOW CLIMBERS

- Banksia Lutea.** Unique. In spring the drooping branches are covered with tiny fragrant rosettes.
- Climbing Perle des Jardins.** CT. Most satisfactory climbing yellow Rose in the South.
- Fortune's Double Yellow.** N. Semi-double, orange-yellow flowers flaked with red, borne along the stems; June-July.
- Marechal Niel.** N. D deservedly famous old-timer. Full yellow flowers. Sturdy plant.
- Mermaid.** H.Brac. Flowers 5 to 6 inches across, single, open, fragrant, pale creamy yellow, with amber stamens. Foliage deep green. Disease-resistant. Strong grower; profuse bloomer in fall, fair in summer. 65 cts. each, \$6 for 10. See illustration on page 31.
- Reve d'Or.** N. Closely resembles Safrano but has greater substance. Holds foliage well.
- Reveil Dijonnais.** The great semi-double flowers are light yellow with a wide zone of carmine-crimson and scarlet around the edges; however, the impression is reddish blooms with a large yellow zone around the stamens. Spectacular. 75 cts. each.
- Solfaterre.** N. Flowers sulphur-yellow, large, double, and well formed. Free bloomer; fine foliage.

Summer Roses for Southern Gardens

Etoile de Hollande, Bush and Climber; Pink Radiance, Mrs. Charles Bell, Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, White Killarney, White Maman Cochet, Golden Ophelia, Roslyn, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Lady Hillingdon, Dainty Bess, Hilda, Betty Uprichard, Else Poulsen, Poly., Salmon Spray, Poly., and Mrs. R. M. Finch, Poly.

At Glen Saint Mary these Roses have withstood terrific heat from a scorching sun, followed by a prolonged rainy season, blooming continuously from May through October.

BUSH AND CLIMBING ROSES

25 cts. each

unless otherwise noted

GLEN SAINT MARY ROSES

For the South



TALISMAN
25 cts. each.
See page 30



MERMAID. 65 cts. each.
See page 30



HILDA. 65 cts. each.
See page 29



ETOILE DE HOLLANDE
25 cts. each. See page 29

AUSTRALIAN ROSES

These fine Roses originated on the opposite side of the globe and are in a class by themselves. They are reasonably hardy in northern gardens but really belong in the South where they have an opportunity to develop.

They have attractive foliage which is unusually free from disease, and their large flowers are freely produced. There are vigorous climbers among them, others not so rampant make fine pillars, while Sunny South and Sweet Seventeen are splendid large bushes.

There is a clean freshness in the appearance of the blooms not found in ordinary Roses, and we want all of our friends to know these lovely immigrants. We are certain that if you see them once you will love them.

See illustration of a pillar of Daydream at left.

Australian Roses, \$1 each, regardless of number ordered

Amy Johnson. HT. Named for the famous flier. A vigorous grower with good foliage and large, sweetly scented flowers of a lovely shade of pink.

Countess of Stradbroke. CHT. (Climber.) Magnificent, deep velvety crimson. Bud and flower large, lasting, moderately fragrant. Continuous blooming habit.

Daydream. CHT. (Climber or Pillar.) Blush-pink frilled petals.

Flying Colours. HG. (Climber.) Brilliant red blooms of startling vividness.

Harbinger. HG. (Climber.) Clear, soft pink. Beautiful effect.

Kitty Kininmonth. HG. (Climber.) A large, loose-flowered, slightly fragrant, glowing pink Rose, almost fadeless, with many golden stamens. Growth very vigorous and climbing.

Lorraine Lee. HG. (Bush.) A shrubby plant with orange-pink flowers. Everblooming.

Milkmaid. HN. (Climber.) Small, creamy white flowers, tinted fawn.

Mrs. Hugh Dettman. HT. (Pillar.) This is a Rose which keeps its legs covered, that is, it does not show bare stems for the first 2 to 3 feet from the ground. Large flowers of a lovely shade of pink.

Mrs. Norman Watson. HT. (Pillar.) A Rose of vigorous growth and extraordinary foliage, with a very large flower of an unusually brilliant pink.

Mrs. Philip Russell. HT. (Pillar.) One of the most distinctive of the Australians. Deep red, with black shading. Medium-sized flowers, semi-double, somewhat fragrant. Unusually fine foliage.

Nora Cunningham. CHT. (Pillar.) Large, semi-double flowers of clear pink.

Queen of Hearts. CHT. (Climber.) Lovely, radiant pink variety.

Scorcher. CHT. (Pillar.) Stunning flowers of gorgeous scarlet.

Sunday Best. CHP. (Climber.) Mammoth, saucer-shaped, red flowers with white centers.

Sunny South. HT. (Bush.) Blooms constantly and profusely, and produces a most pleasing effect if flowers are not cut. Buds and blooms of good size, semi-double, pink, with yellow toward center.

Sweet Seventeen. HP. (Bush.) Bud ovoid and of fair size; flower medium size, semi-double (almost single, like Cherokee), lasting, fragrant, rich light pink, borne on short stem. Foliage light green, crinkled. Rather dwarf grower and beautiful if left in the garden. Free bloomer. Limited supply.



Daydream on pillar

Besides Australian Roses, there are other well-known varieties which can be grown as Pillars: Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, Frau Karl Druschki, Mme. Lambard, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Cherokee. Indeed, almost any of the climbers or vigorous bush sorts may be readily adapted.

GENERAL ROSE INFORMATION

PLANTING ROSES

The planting season in the South is from December 1, or as soon as the plants are dormant, through the winter and spring months to about April 15. When the plants are received, it is well to set them in buckets of water overnight, if they have been delayed in transit, or bury them completely for a day or two in moist soil. They are already pruned for planting, but any broken roots should be trimmed off. Our grafted plants should be set same depth as grown, indicated by soil-marks.

Space them 2 to 2½ feet apart. Spread the roots out carefully, fill in with good soil mixed with bonemeal, pack the earth tight about the roots, leave a basin, and water well.

SOILS and PREPARATION

Soils in the South are variable, perhaps in some districts more so than in other parts of the country; hence it is difficult to lay down general rules for soil-preparation. Locations under the shade of trees, or where the ground is filled with tree-roots, should be avoided. Wet soils should be drained. The Rose delights in a moist soil, but standing water or a soil completely filled with water for a period of time is certain to prove harmful. Clay lands need little preparation, except to enrich them and make them less compact and more friable. The addition of 2 to 3 inches of peat moss, good muck, or woods-mold will help greatly. These can be spread over the surface and spaded in. Stable manure, well rotted, is also good. Sandy soils can be improved by adding clay wherever possible and with it peat moss, woods-mold, or stable manure. Closely planted beds may be prepared by digging out 15 inches deep, and filling in with 4 to 6 inches of good clay and finishing off with 9 inches of a well-mixed soil, composed of garden soil or woods-mold, stable manure, and one to two pounds of bonemeal for each plant. It is best to make up the beds two to three weeks before planting.

FERTILIZING and CARE

Thorough preparation of the soil before planting will take care of the fertilizing problem for some time, but as Roses are gross feeders, it is necessary to keep them supplied with an abundance of plant-food.

Stable manure may be used, liberally scattered on the surface as a mulch, and good, well-balanced commercial fertilizer may also be used from time to time. A mulch of 3 to 4 inches of leaves or partly rotted leaves and leaf-mold is excellent during the summer. In dry weather water freely.

Tea Roses do not require very severe pruning. Prune in September and October for fall and winter bloom; in late February and March for the spring crop of flowers. Thin out small and poorly developed wood. Cut Hybrid Perpetuals severely, leaving only 3 to 4 inches of the old canes. Climbers should be pruned sparingly.

Shoots sometimes come up from the stock below the graft union and take the food-supply to such an extent that they destroy the Rose top. The leaves on these shoots generally have seven leaflets and are quite different in appearance. They should be removed by digging down to the point of union with the stem and cutting them off smooth and clean.

PESTS and DISEASES

All common Rose diseases and insects can be controlled with Triogen, which is put out by Rose Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. We have found it very effective if used according to directions. Triogen was officially adopted for the exclusive protection of the garden of 6000 Roses at the Century of Progress, Chicago World's Fair. Fungtrogen is another preparation made by the same company, primarily for black-spot, and may be profitably used where this is the only condition to be combated.

Black-spot appears as irregular dark areas on leaves and stems. Affected leaves turn yellow and drop off.

Massey Dust, sometimes called Combination Dust or "9-1-1," can also be used for general clean-up if preferred. Whether spray or dust is used, be sure to reach the underside of leaves as well as top. Because this is easier to do with a spray, many growers prefer it.

Important. Both dusts and sprays should be applied before rains in so far as possible if maximum results are to be obtained. Dusting should be done in early morning or evening when the air is most likely to be still.

Prevention of Rose-Troubles is Better Than Cure. Protect the bush before disease reaches it!

FRUITS FOR SOUTHERN GARDENS

While the South is usually regarded as the home of the citrus and other tropical fruits, there are other deciduous fruits which may be planted to advantage, either in commercial orchards or for home use. Delicious Peaches, Plums, Persimmons, Figs, and Grapes prolong the season of these delectable fruits to include almost the entire year. Pears also may find a place in Southern gardens, since new blight-resistant varieties are available. We have all of the best varieties for your selection.

MULBERRIES

For quick, effective shade and an abundance of fruits for birds, chickens, and pigs, no other tree takes the place of the Mulberry about the home. In addition, the fruit is wholesome and abundant. Every farm should have them.

Hicks. Rapid-growing, early-bearing trees, producing good fruits all summer.

Stubbs. A vigorous tree producing large, acid, black fruits of best quality.

Townsend. Very vigorous tree, bearing wonderfully fine crops of medium-sized fruits very early in spring.

Prices of Mulberries.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 50	40 00
4 to 5 feet.....	65	6 00	50 00
2-year.....	1 00	9 00	80 00

LOQUAT

{Eriobotrya japonica}

A handsome, large-leaved, medium-sized tree standing several degrees of frost, and a fine ornamental. The yellow, oblong fruit is about as large as a medium-sized plum and has a fine, sub-acid flavor. Tree blooms in November to December, and fruits mature in spring.

Prices of Loquats.	Each	Per 10
From seed. Bare roots.		
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 50

Balled and Burlapped double above prices

POMEGRANATES

Grown throughout the Lower South. Small trees, producing scarlet flowers and acid fruits used for drinks and jellies. For dry, well-drained soils.

Purple-seeded. Large; thin rind; juice-cells wine-colored; quality best.

Rhoda. Fruit large; rind thin and tough; juice-cells large; juice sweet and of fine flavor.

Wonderful. Large, late sort; fruit of good quality and highly colored.

Prices of Pomegranates.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
2 to 3 feet.....	40	3 50	30 00
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 50	40 00



Terrell Plum

PLUMS

In the Lower South some Japanese-native hybrid Plums are most successful. Of these, Excelsior, McRea and Terrell are outstanding. Not many of the other Plum types are successful fruiters in the Southern sections. Our list is selected from the best.

Excelsior. Introduced by Mr. Taber in 1887. Size medium or larger, round; wine-red; full of juice, and of excellent flavor. The most successful variety we know of for the lower sections of the Southeast.

McRea. Medium size; yellow, overwashed with red; crimson flesh, juicy, excellently flavored. Prolific.

Terrell. Cling. Another fine hybrid, larger than the above; red with small dots and mottlings; flesh greenish yellow, very juicy, and aromatic. One of the best.

Wild. A native wild variety which blooms at the same time as the above, and often aids materially in the production of heavy crops.

We can also furnish trees of **Abundance, Burbank, Kelsey, Red June, and Satsuma Plums.**

Prices of Plums.	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 45	\$4 00	\$35 00	\$275 00
3 to 4 feet.....	55	5 00	45 00	375 00
4 to 5 feet.....	70	6 50	60 00	
5 to 7 feet.....	85	7 50	70 00	



Red Cattley Guavas

FIGS

Fig trees mature fruits from about June to November in the Lower South. Trees are very productive and the fruit, fresh or preserved, may be used throughout the year. A commercial Fig orchard requires very little care, compared with other fruits.

Black. Medium to large; skin bluish black, almost entirely covered with delicate bluish bloom. Quality good. Strong grower, heavy bearer; hardy.

Brown Turkey. Medium size, short, thick; color coppery brown; flesh amber to pink; quality excellent. Hardy. Fall.

Brunswick. Large, pear-shaped; dark brown; flesh thick, soft, very good. Late.

Celeste. Small to medium; violet color; flesh light to rose at center; juicy, sweet, excellent. Hardy. June, July.

Green Ischia. Medium size, long; rosy flesh, sweet and rich. Good-growing tree.

Lemon. Good size; yellowish green; flesh white, sweet, of fair quality. Early.

Prices of Figs.	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2 to 3 feet....	\$0 45	\$4 00	\$35 00	\$275 00
3 to 4 feet....	55	5 00	45 00	375 00
4 to 5 feet....	70	6 50	60 00	
5 to 7 feet....	85	7 50	70 00	

GUAVAS

Red Cattley and Yellow Chinese. Similar, except that the fruits are differently colored. Used for jellies and for preserving. Fine, dark evergreen foliage. Fruits 1 to 1 1/4 inches across. Good in northern Florida and southward.

Prices of Guavas.	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
5-inch pots.....	75	6 50

BANANAS

A rapid-growing, large-foliaged plant that is very decorative and produces quantities of fruit. Requires moist ground and an abundance of plant-food. Best grown in Florida on margins of lakes, banks of streams, and similar places.

Cavendish. Plants tender. Fine fruits. **Hart** (Hart's Choice; Lady-Finger). A valuable sort; hardier than Cavendish.

Orinoco (Horse Banana). A strong grower, producing small bunches of fruits.

Prices of Bananas.	Each	Per 10
Large suckers.....	\$0 75	\$6 50



A Banana Planting



Rhoda Pomegranate



Tane-Nashi
Persimmon

PERSIMMON

The Japan Persimmon is one of the finest fruits which have come to us from the Orient, and is becoming a standard throughout the sections where it can be grown. The fruit is beautiful in appearance, delicious to eat out of hand, and equally so in sherbets, creams and other frozen delicacies.

In addition to their growing popularity for the home-garden, they are fast getting to be an important commercial crop as the demand from northern markets increases and people become acquainted with the luscious fruit. See page 36 for list of varieties and prices.



Jewel Peaches

GRAPES

That Thrive in the South

All Grapes that grow in the open ground are descended from the wild Grapes of field and forest. By crossing varieties and by selection over a long period of time, we now have varieties that freely yield large, well-filled bunches in both the Muscadine and Bunch Grape classes. We recommend the varieties listed on page 36.



Thomas Grapes

PEACHES

Here in the South the climate and soil work together to produce the finest Peaches grown anywhere. From your own garden you get the best Peaches, for the fruit becomes fully ripe on the tree. Peaches can be grown readily in small gardens just as well as in large commercial orchards.

On page 36 we list the varieties that experience has proved to be best adapted to general Southern planting. The area has been divided into four zones, and the approximate time of ripening is given. This plan will help you to select varieties suited to your own locality—for instance, Jewel Peach is adapted to central and southern Florida and tropical climates, and ripens the latter part of May.



Stuart

Moneymaker

Success

PECANS

Because the nuts are so rich in required food-elements and so palatable, the Pecan has become an essential part of fruit orchards for home use throughout the South. In addition, large numbers of commercial plantings have been made, and these are increasing yearly. The varieties of Pecans we list are well tried and favorably known. The trees are vigorous and well grown.

Curtis. Of Florida origin. A beautiful, rapid-growing tree and a heavy bearer of very thin-shelled, medium-sized nuts of highest quality.

Frotscher. A large, oblong nut with very thin shell and of good quality. It is well adapted to planting in the Gulf Coast country, Florida, and southeast Georgia.

Moneymaker. A medium-sized nut with medium shell, well filled with a rich meat. The tree is an upright grower with dark green foliage.

Schley. A good growing tree of average form and size. Nuts medium to large, with very thin shell and highest quality meat.

Stuart. A large, strong tree with a fine head. Nuts large, medium thin, good quality. It stands the cold better than most other Southern varieties.

Success. Tree sturdy, vigorous, and is a heavy producer of large nuts of average thickness and of good quality.

Prices of Pecans:	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 75	\$7 00	\$65 00
3 to 4 feet.....	90	8 50	80 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 10	10 00	90 00
5 to 6 feet.....	1 25	11 50	100 00
6 to 7 feet.....	1 50	14 00	125 00

Pecan trees succeed on various soils—sandy loam, light clay, or sand and clay are suitable. Low, wet land should be avoided unless it can be well drained; they need moisture like all trees, but detest "wet feet."

There is always something worth seeing at our Nurseries and visitors are always welcome.

If you are interested in some particular class of plants, write us for the best time to see them.



Fuyugaki
Persimmon

See page 36



Celeste Figs. See page 33

FIGS

Wholesome, Nutritious, Healthful

Figs have long been a favorite food in Oriental countries, and great quantities of dried Figs come to the United States.

Every garden can have at least one Fig tree, which ought to be the early-bearing Celeste. If you have a larger place, select two or three later varieties (see page 33). Fig trees grow readily and need only a little attention. Mulching is desirable, as it keeps the soil and roots cool and moist.

EXCELSIOR PLUM

This variety was introduced by Mr. Taber in 1887. Experienced fruit-growers put Excelsior at the top of the Plum list; therefore home-garden owners may expect equally good results. The fruit ripens early in June, is a bright wine-red, 2 inches or more in diameter, with lots of juice and a real Plum flavor. If you like Plums, plant Excelsior. See page 33.



Excelsior Plums. Natural size

See page 33

PEACHES

Next to Citrus, the Peach is, perhaps, prized more highly than any other of the fruits in the South. Our Peach varieties have been very carefully chosen on the basis of every favorable quality possessed by this fancy fruit, and the selections below are adapted to various sections of the South as indicated.

Varieties below that are starred twice are available on *both* Peach and Plum understock. Varieties not starred, on Peach only.

ZONE I. Central and southern Florida; tropical countries.

ZONE II. Eastern north Florida; similar soils and climate.

ZONE III. West Florida, lower Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

ZONE IV. Coastwise Louisiana and Texas.

Ripening-time based on north Florida

****Angel.** (Zone I. June 20-30.) Large; yellow, washed red; juicy, sub-acid, highly flavored. Bears well while young. Late blooming. Free.

Belle of Georgia. (Zones III and IV. July 1-15.) Large; white with red cheek. Very showy. Prolific bearer. Widely planted. Free.

Carman. (Zones III and IV. June 10-20.) Large, shaped like Elberta; creamy white, blushed; juicy. Fine. Prolific. Free.

****Dorothy N.** (Zones I and II. July 5-15.) Seedling of Angel. Very handsome, large, of fine quality. A good bearer of nearly round, yellow-fleshed fruit. Free.

Elberta. (Zones III and IV. July 5-20.) Large; yellow, red-cheeked; finest quality. Most popular sort in the South. Good in west Florida and north.

****Florida Gem.** (Zones I, II, III, IV. July 1-10.) Fruit large, pointed, highly colored; flesh sweet and juicy. One of the best of the Honey strain. Free.

****Hall's Yellow.** (Zones I and II. June 15-25.) Large, nearly round; yellow with red; red at stone. Quality fine. Free.

****Jewel.** (Zones I and II. May 15-25.) Medium to large; highly colored; finest quality. Choicest market sort for Florida. Very prolific and one of our special lines for many years. Free.

****Luttichau.** (Zone II. May 25-June 10.) Another special, and a fine market and table Peach. Large; greenish white, marked with red; juicy, finely flavored. Very excellent. Free.

Mayflower. (Zone III. May.) Medium to large; red, tender, juicy, highly flavored. Prolific. Cling.

Taber. (Zones I, II, III, IV. June 15-25.) Excellent canning Peach. Fruit very rich and juicy. Tree prolific. Cling.

****Waldo.** (Zones I and II. May 20-June 3.) Medium size; light yellow with dark red; flesh white, red at stone, juicy, finely flavored. Very prolific. Free.

Prices of Peaches:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2 to 3 feet . . .	\$0 45	\$4 00	\$35 00	\$275 00
3 to 4 feet . . .	55	5 00	45 00	375 00
4 to 5 feet . . .	70	6 50	60 00	
5 to 7 feet . . .	85	7 50	70 00	

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

Of the summer to winter fruits cultivated in the South, few are more attractive than Japan Persimmons. The most valuable are included in our list. The fruits are medium to large, sweet, palatable and the trees should be in all fruit-gardens. Commercial plantings have been profitable, and the fruit-markets of the country have not yet been supplied. These fruits, used fresh, are delicious, and equally so in sherbets, creams, and other frozen mixtures.

Fuyugaki. One of the best. Oblate, medium to large; deep red skin; light flesh, non-astringent, very sweet and may be used while still hard; seedless. Perhaps the very best slipper and keeper. Should be in all plantings. September, October.

Gailey. Small, oblate-conical; dull red; flesh dark about the seeds, firm, juicy. Produces an abundance of staminate flowers for pollenizing other sorts. Valuable in commercial and home orchards.

Hachiya. Very large and showy; brilliant red skin; sweet, deep yellow flesh, astringent until ripe.

Okame. Large, oblate; orange-yellow to carmine skin; flesh light and non-astringent when ripe, light brown around seeds, quality fine. Midseason to late.

Tane-Nashi. Large to very large, roundish conical, very attractive; skin light yellow, changing to bright red; flesh yellow, of finest quality; seedless. Prolific, bearing quite young. The finest commercial sort and most popular for home use.

Triumph. Medium size, tomato-shaped; skin red; flesh yellow, with a few seeds, finest quality. Midseason to very late.

Prices of Persimmons:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2 to 3 feet . . .	\$0 45	\$4 00	\$35 00	\$275 00
3 to 4 feet . . .	55	5 00	45 00	375 00
4 to 5 feet . . .	70	6 50	60 00	
2-year	1 00	9 00	80 00	

We can also furnish trees of Hyakume, Ormond, Taber's No. 23, Tamopan, and Tsuru varieties. Season, early to December.



Hood Pear

GRAPES

The group of Muscadine Grapes is well and favorably known throughout the East and Southeast. For the Southeast, in particular, many sorts of the Bunch Grapes do not seem to be well adapted, but of those which are successful here we have long produced and distributed the following list:

MUSCADINE GRAPES

Flowers. Large, purplish fruit; sweet, excellent. August, September.

James. Largest of this group. Black; juicy, and of excellent quality. Prolific. August to late fall.

Scuppernong. The old, popular sort, known and liked for its delicious, musky flavor. Fruit large, bronze-colored; flesh excellent and juicy. August, September.

Thomas. One of the best and most popular Grapes. Reddish purple; pulp sweet and tender. August, September.

Also, we can furnish the Wild Muscadine to pollinate the flowers of the other sorts. This often increases the crop.

BUNCH GRAPES

Beacon. A strong grower whose fruits ripen early. Fruit black, of good quality, produced abundantly in large bunches.

Carman. Fruit large, black, of very fine quality; skin tough, thin; borne in large clusters. Popular in the South.

Concord. An excellent variety that is well known and widely successful. Fruit large, blue-black; flesh sweet and tender. Vigorous and a regular and heavy bearer.

Delaware. Small fruits of best quality; skin red or pink, and thin; borne in medium-sized bunches. One of America's fancy Grapes.

Diamond. A handsome white Grape equal or superior to Niagara in quality, and 10 days earlier. Prolific, very thrifty and vigorous, and one of the best for the South.

Ives. A good grower; very productive. Bunches and fruits large. Very fine early black variety.

Niagara. Strong grower; prolific. Bunch and fruit large. A fine-quality greenish yellow Grape.

We can also furnish the everbearing variety.

Prices of Grapes:	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1-year	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$25 00
2-year	50	4 50	40 00
3-year	75	6 50	60 00

PEARS

Every home-garden should have a few Pear trees to supply luscious, juicy fruit for the table as well as dependable cooking varieties. In spring the trees are a cloud of white blossoms.

Hood. Blight-resisting. Large, yellowish green fruit, with white flesh, very juicy, mellow, free from grit, and deliciously flavored. Excellent for every use to which Pears are put. June to July.

Kieffer. Large; yellow with reddish cheek; handsome and very juicy. Good flavor when fully ripe. September, October.

Le Conte. Large, pyriform; smooth; pale yellow. Quality good when properly ripened. A dessert Pear. July.

Pineapple. Blight-resisting. Large and handsome, with a pleasing odor when ripe. Being blight-resistant, with Hood makes the best Pear combination orchard of which we know. Flesh coarse but juicy. July, August.

Prices of Pears:	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet	\$0 45	\$4 00	\$35 00
3 to 4 feet	55	5 00	40 00
4 to 5 feet	70	6 00	50 00
5 to 7 feet	85	8 00	70 00

CITRUS FRUITS

In Florida, Citrus Fruits lead all others in importance. Large acreages are grown along the Gulf Coast from eastern Florida into Texas. Groves are being increased; new and improved sorts are being introduced which are adapted to the climatic and other conditions of this area. Families may enjoy these fine fruits along with an abundance of

other kinds. The distinctive healthfulness of Oranges and Grapefruit makes it necessary that a place be provided for them in all home orchards. Our Citrus varieties are the best known, and their superior qualities are established. Our trees are vigorous and are heavy producers of juicy, well-flavored fruits.

Citrus Fruits at Glen Saint Mary on Citrus Trifoliata Stock

ORANGES

Hamlin. An excellent, extra-early sweet Orange of fine quality; very juicy and delicious.

Lue Gim Gong. Large, fine, heavy, very late, smooth fruit with few seeds, and of highest quality. Tree cold-resistant.

Parson Brown. An old, fine, early variety of high quality and medium size. Cold-resistant.

Pineapple. The favorite of all midseason Oranges. A heavy producer. Trees upright, with large fruiting heads.

SATSUMAS. We have three distinct varieties of this Mandarin type, extra-early, hardy Orange (Owari, Silverhill, Kawano Wase). Fruits are medium to large, orange to deep orange in color, sweet, and highly flavored. We consider it the most palatable of Citrus Fruits, and one of the very best market sorts.

Satsuma Owari. Large, flattened; deep orange, with smooth rind, which parts freely from the pulp; seedless, or nearly so. Matures before any of the round Oranges. Trees vigorous and hardy.

Satsuma Silverhill. Tree is an upright grower, apparently harder than Owari. Fruit similar to the latter, holding on trees perhaps a little longer in good condition.

Satsuma Kawano Wase. Tree and fruit similar to Owari. Fruit two weeks earlier, ripening before coloring. Smooth, thin rind; very little "rag." Well worth cultivating.

Temple. The very highest of Citrus-Fruit qualities are found in this peerless Orange. It is strictly a "fancy" fruit from every quality point. Fruits large; fine, deep orange skin, separating easily from the pulp; free from "rag"; juicy, delicious. Tree a vigorous grower, bearing freely when very young. Everywhere that the round Orange varieties can be grown, home orchards should have at least a few Temples.

Tangerine (Dancy). A "kid-glove" Orange of medium size, deep orange color, and rich, spicy flavor. Trees upright, dense, heavy bearing.

Valencia. (Late.) Tree a strong grower, a fine, early bearer, and perhaps the most profitable of the round Orange group. Fruit keeps well on trees until very late. Size medium; good color; finest quality.

Thompson Navel. Fruit of medium size, rind very smooth and thin; pulp juicy, sweet and of firm texture; splendid color and of excellent quality. Ripens early. Tree similar to Washington Navel in character and habit of growth.

Washington Navel. A very large, mid-season Orange of excellent quality, and a good bearer on *C. trifoliata* stock. It should be included in home orchards.

GRAPEFRUIT

Duncan. One of the very best for all uses. Of good quality; very juicy. Hardest of all the Grapefruits. Season December to May.

Foster. Flesh purplish pink. Very early and of excellent quality. One of the best and most attractive.

Marsh Seedless. A practically seedless variety which can be held on the trees very late. Fine-quality fruit with smooth yellow skin. It bears heavy and regular crops.

OTHER CITRUS FRUITS

Meyer Lemon. Perhaps the hardest of the Lemon varieties. An excellent bearer of large fruits of high acidity. Particularly valuable in central to north Florida and warmer Gulf Coast areas.

Calamondin. A small Citrus Fruit 1 1/4 inches in diameter, of orange-red color, somewhat flattened; skin thin, easily removed from the pulp; sections separated as in the Mandarin oranges, juice clear and strongly acid. Makes a pleasant drink. Very productive. Season November, December.

Eustis Limequat. New, attractive, acid Citrus—a cross of a lime with Nagami kumquat. Tree is vigorous, producing quickly fine crops of acid fruits which make an excellent drink. Fruit oblong, somewhat larger than the Key lime; rind thin, grapefruit color. Hardy farther north than limes and most lemon varieties.

Glen Citrangedin. A hybrid between the Willits citrange and the calamondin. Very hardy; has withstood temperatures as low as 12 degrees F. without serious injury. Fruit small, resembles calamondin; excellent for making a drink which can scarcely be distinguished from limeade. It is, perhaps, the best of the truly hardy "ade" fruits that will serve as acceptable substitutes for the lime or the lemon.

KUMQUATS

Marumi. Tree dwarf, compact, globular. Foliage small, thickly placed. Fruit 3/4 to 1 inch long, round; golden yellow; rind thin; sweet, well flavored; juice and pulp aromatic. Ornamental.

Meiwa. More vigorous than Marumi; well foliaged and handsome. Fruit about 1 to 1 1/4 inches long, round; pulp sweet when ripe. The best Kumquat for eating fresh.

Nagami. Vigorous; broadly upright; handsome. A very heavy bearer of golden yellow, oblong fruits 1 1/2 to 2 inches long; rind sweet; pulp and juice finely flavored. Tree forms a nice head, more open than Marumi.

Citrus Fruit Trees on Sour Orange Stock at our Winter Haven Nurseries, Winter Haven, Florida

Oranges. Hamlin, King, Lue Gim Gong, Parson Brown, Pineapple, Ruby, Tangerine, Temple, Valencia, Washington Navel.

Grapefruit. Duncan, Foster, Marsh Seedless, McCarty, Thompson (Pink Marsh Seedless), Triumph.

Lemons. Meyer, Ponderosa, Villa Franca.

Other Citrus. Mandarin, Tangelo.

On Rough Lemon Stock

Oranges. Hamlin, King, Lue Gim Gong, Parson Brown, Pineapple, Tangerine, Valencia. *We have Temple on Cleopatra stock.*

Grapefruit. Duncan, Foster, Marsh Seedless, McCarty, Thompson (Pink Marsh Seedless), Triumph.

Lemon. Meyer, Ponderosa, Villa Franca.

Lime. Tahiti.

Kumquats. Marumi, Meiwa, Nagami.

Other Citrus. Calamondin, Mandarin, Tangelo.

Write our office at Winter Haven for prices and sizes

Prices for Oranges, Grapefruit, Lemons: On Citrus trifoliata Roots

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 65	\$5 50	\$50 00	\$400 00
1 1/2-inch caliper.....	75	6 50	60 00	500 00
5/8-inch caliper.....	85	7 50	70 00	600 00
3/4-inch caliper.....	1 00	9 00	85 00	750 00
2-year.....	1 25	11 50	110 00	1000 00

Prices for Calamondins, Kumquats, Limequats, Citrangedin: On Citrus trifoliata Roots

	Each	Per 10
1-year.....	\$1 00	\$7 50
2-year.....	1 40	12 50

TUBBED AND POTTED CITRUS

Calamondin, Kumquat, Limequat, Lemon, Tangerine, and other decorative types are available in tubs and pots, fully established, ready to beautify the porch, patio, or lawn. They may be easily moved from place to place, and, if necessary, taken inside during the winter. Many people prefer to buy trees this way, already grown and fruited, for regular planting around their grounds—a great time-saver!

8-in. pots, 18 to 24 in., \$2.25, nice
10-in. cans, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50, medium specimens
12-in. tubs, 3 to 4 1/2 ft., \$5.00, heavy specimens

The Cultivation of Citrus Fruits

By H. HAROLD HUME

Covers all phases of citrus fruit growing, including varieties, propagation, planting, fertilizing, and frost protection. \$5.00, postpaid.

Citrus Nurseries at Dundee

Producing citrus trees is one of Florida's interesting industries. Whether you are a first-time guest in Florida, or well acquainted with the State, you should visit our extensive citrus nurseries at Dundee. Experienced nurserymen say it is one of the best tree-growing stations in the citrus belt. All of the operations of producing Oranges, Grapefruit, Lemon, and similar trees, may be seen. The great markets of the country demand Florida citrus fruits, and wise growers of the Gulf Coast demand Glen Saint Mary trees.



Temple
Orange



Nagami Kumquats

TEMPLE ORANGE

A "fancy" Orange of the highest quality which should be in every home orchard where round Oranges can be grown. The fruits are large, with a deep orange skin which separates easily from the pulp and can be sold as one of the so-called "Kid Glove" Oranges. The pulp is free from "rag," very juicy, with a delicious, spicy, rich vinous flavor. There are about 20 seeds. The tree is a vigorous grower, bearing freely when very young. See page 37 for sizes and prices.

NAGAMI KUMQUAT

Ornamental and useful applies directly to both Kumquats and Limequats. The plants are small, seldom growing more than 12 feet tall, with a spread of branches about equal to the height. The foliage is bright, dark green, and is as handsome as that of any other evergreen shrub. Both Kumquats and Limequats are hardy, even as hardy as the Satsuma Oranges.

The fruit of the Kumquat is small, varying from an inch to 2 inches long, begins to ripen in mid-November, and is used chiefly for marmalades and jellies. See page 37 for sizes and prices.

LIMEQUATS

Limequats might be called "little lemons" on account of the size and appearance of the fruit. The plant grows 8 to 12 feet high, is somewhat spreading, and has the usual glossy green foliage of Citrus trees. The fruit is about 2 inches in diameter, bright yellow, and a mature plant is heavily loaded. The flavor is sharply acid and used chiefly in making "ades" and similar drinks.

See page 37 for sizes and prices.



Eustis Limequats



Owari Satsuma Oranges

OWARI SATSUMA

About 1885 we secured a lot of bud-wood from Fruitland Park. Groves planted with trees from this stock became noted for the high-quality fruit produced. This quality was so pronounced that an investigation was made by Dr. Tanaka and Mr. Scott, who decided that the trees were the pure Japanese Owari strain.

With average seasons and when properly cared for, the Satsuma can withstand a temperature of eighteen degrees without serious injury. This, of course, when it is budded on Citrus Trifoliata—the only understock adapted to it. See page 37 for sizes and prices.



Abelia



Yellow Jessamine



Crape Myrtle



Bamboos



Palm

PLANTS FOR SPECIAL PLACES

Here are a few suggestions which may help in choosing plants most suitable for different locations. We have listed only select groups of the most successful. Plants may be chosen from these lists in full confidence that they will adapt themselves to the conditions for which they are recommended.

PLANTS FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING

	Page		Page		Page		Page
Abelia grandiflora.....	11	Elæagnus.....	12	Ligustrum.....	18	Pittosporum.....	15
Arborvitæ.....	22	Feijoa.....	12	Myrica cerifera.....	13	Podocarpus.....	22, 23
Ardisia.....	27	Ilex vomitoria.....	19	Nandina domestica.....	15	Severinia buxifolia.....	15
Azaleas.....	4-7	Jasminum floridum.....	13	Olea fragrans.....	15	Zamia.....	25
Bottle Brush.....	13	Jasminum humile.....	13	Palms, Dwarf.....	25		

PLANTS FOR SHADY SITUATIONS

Aspidistra.....	27	Hydrangea.....	12	Myrica cerifera.....	13	Podocarpus.....	22, 23
Camellia.....	8-10	Ilex opaca.....	19	Nandina domestica.....	15	Sansevieria.....	27
Camellia thea.....	15	Illicium anisatum.....	11	Ophiopogon.....	26	St. Augustine Grass.....	26
Cestrum nocturnum.....	11	Ligustrum.....	18	Palms.....	25	Viburnum.....	15
Cycas revoluta.....	25	Liriope.....	26	Pittosporum.....	15	Zamia.....	25
Elæagnus.....	12						

PLANTS FOR SEASIDE PLANTING

Baccharis.....	11	Guavas.....	33	Liriope.....	26	Pittosporum.....	15
Bottle Brush.....	13	Hibiscus.....	12	Myrica.....	13	Raphiolepis japonica.....	15
Crape Myrtle.....	12	Juniperus.....	22, 23	Oleander.....	15	Severinia buxifolia.....	15
Elæagnus.....	12	Lantana.....	13	Palms.....	25	Yucca aloifolia.....	15

PLANTS FOR HEDGES

Abelia grandiflora.....	11	Ilex vomitoria.....	19	Myrica cerifera.....	13	Podocarpus.....	22, 23
Arborvitæ.....	22	Juniperus.....	22, 23	Nandina domestica.....	15	Severinia buxifolia.....	15
Bamboos.....	24	Lantana.....	13	Oleanders.....	15	Tea Plant.....	15
Bottle Brush.....	13	Ligustrum.....	18	Pittosporum.....	15	Seedling Camellias.....	9



Seedling Camellias



Hydrangea



Privet



Yucca



Azalea



Group of trees and plants balled and burlapped for shipping from Glen Saint Mary Nurseries

HANDLING TREES AND OTHER PLANTS

Nursery trees and plants are grown in two different ways: in the open ground or in pots, tubs, and boxes. Those grown in pots or tubs are easily handled; if grown in the open ground, they are taken up, either bare-rooted or with earth about the roots. When dug with earth about their roots, they are called Balled and Burlapped.

Pot-Grown Plants

Many different kinds of plants are grown in pots, tubs, or boxes. They may be shipped and transplanted at any time of year and immediate planting effects secured. Usually the pot or tub is removed before shipment, and the earth about the roots is wrapped in paper or burlap.

Bare-Rooted Plants

Plants taken from the open ground with bare roots are usually handled only during the dormant winter season—from November to April. All deciduous trees, as peach, pear, plum, mulberry, dogwood, red-bud, sweet gum, and many more, are examples. Orchards or groves are always planted with bare-rooted trees.

Balled and Burlapped Plants

If the roots of shrubs or trees are very numerous, fine, and fibrous, they hold earth well. They can be dug with the roots in place in the original soil. Burlap is then tied around the ball of earth, or tightly sewn, and the plant should be carefully handled by the ball, rather than the top, so as not to loosen the earth around the roots. The burlap should not be removed when the plant is set out.

Planting and General Care

The land on which trees are to be set should be thoroughly prepared before planting. Too frequently this important matter is neglected or poorly done, but it pays to give particular attention to this part of the work. It is easier to put the land in good condition before planting than after, and, if the trees are to bring the results desired, it must be done at some time.

After the land has been well plowed, harrowed, and leveled (**for orchard or grove planting**), a 2 to 4-foot stake should be set where each tree is to stand. The distance apart at which the trees should be set depends on character of the soil, moisture it contains, the kind of trees, and the ideas of the planter. Usually they should be given a goodly distance. A table of the usual planting distances is given on the inside back cover.

In foundation planting and general landscape work the soil must usually be treated differently because of restricted space.

This type of work may require more individualized attention in the way of spading and hoeing, but the result to be attained in both cases is the same. Get the ground as mellow as possible before setting out anything.

When the trees arrive, if everything is in readiness, they may be taken directly to the field and set out, taking the trees from the boxes as needed. If the number is large, or there is a delay of more than a few days, it is best to heel-in the trees. From this heeling-in place, they may be taken for planting, and carefully protected from the sun and wind with damp burlap until placed in the holes. Plants or trees should never be allowed to dry out between the time they are taken from the nursery and the time of planting.

It is best to dig the holes just in advance of planting, to prevent drying or baking, also loss of moisture. The holes should be made considerably larger than necessary to accommodate the roots or balls of earth. Set the trees the exact depth they stood in the nursery rows. This can be determined by the "earth collar" marks. If a balled plant, the top of the ball should be at ground-level. It is usually better to set too high than too deep. If bare-rooted, spread out the roots by hand and pack the earth well around them. When the hole is three-quarters full, pack well with the feet. This is important as more trees are lost from loose packing than any other cause.

After packing thoroughly, and before the hole is filled up, pour in water, especially if the soil is dry. As the water sinks down into the earth it helps to pack the soil in all the small corners among the roots, thus excluding air. When the water has sunk away, fill up the remainder of the hole, pack again with the feet, and level off.

After being carefully planted, trees or shrubs should receive such care and attention as will keep them in thrifty growing condition, and, if the best results are desired, they should never be allowed to become stunted in their growth. To bring about this condition they must be cultivated frequently, fertilized from time to time, and kept free from insects and diseases. Only those who give their trees or shrubs the care they require can hope to secure the maximum results from their plantings. Consult your successful neighbors and be guided by their experience under similar conditions.

We are always glad to answer specific questions on fertilizing and spraying.

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co. invites customers and friends to visit the nurseries at any time. Almost every day in the year you will find some plant in bloom, but, of course, there are definite times when the floral display is at its best. In February and March the Azalea display is simply gorgeous; then there is Rose-time when our fields show the Queen of Flowers at her best. The nurseries are 30 miles west of Jacksonville on State Road No. 1.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES COMPANY
Citrus Nurseries: WINTER HAVEN, FLA.

For amount enclosed, \$_____, send me by _____
the Trees and Plants designated below: (Write here "Express," "Parcel Post," or "Use your discretion.")

TERMS OF BUSINESS

Location. General Office and Nurseries at Glen Saint Mary, Baker County, Florida, on Seaboard Airline Railway, and State Road No. 1, 30 miles west of Jacksonville. Office and Citrus Nurseries at Winter Haven, Polk County, Florida. Visitors are always welcome.

Applying Prices. Orders for five (5), fifty (50), and five hundred (500) plants of one variety command the 10, 100, and 1000 rates respectively.

Cash or satisfactory reference must accompany all orders for immediate shipment unless the party ordering has an account. On orders booked in advance of the shipping season, 25 per cent down, with the balance due when the shipping season opens, will be required.

Be sure to state clearly when ordering how you wish shipment made—Parcel Post, Express, or Freight. Lacking this information, we will use our best judgment as to method of forwarding. On orders for shipment by Parcel Post, add 25 per cent to the list price to cover cost of packing and postage. Please use our order blanks; additional ones will be mailed on request.

Shipping and Planting Season. From the middle of November to March for bare-rooted plants.

Substitution. It is our desire to furnish stock exactly as ordered. On orders for commercial planting substitution of varieties will not be made without permission from customer. On small orders, items which we are unable to supply will be omitted unless we are instructed to substitute.

We guarantee all stock sent out to be well rooted, well grown, true to name, properly packed, and shipped according to instructions. Our liability under the foregoing guarantee is limited in amount to the original price received. There shall be no nursery stock sold under a guarantee to live, except with the understanding that it will be replaced within one year from date of sale if it dies, at not less than 50 per cent of the purchase price, which shall be considered as insurance.

Claims. If, by any possibility, errors should occur, they will be promptly rectified, if claim is made within 10 days after the receipt of goods. Our responsibility ceases upon delivery of nursery stock in good condition to public carrier.

LARGE-SIZED TREES AND SHRUBS FOR IMMEDIATE RESULTS

In the foregoing pages of our Catalogue we have listed the regular sizes of trees and plants. Very frequently our customers are interested in large-sized specimens with which to secure quicker effects from their plantings. We are able to furnish these in a number of different sizes and varieties, and we are prepared to move them with large balls of earth about the roots. We shall be pleased to furnish descriptions and prices on request, stating size and kind desired.

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Oranges on common stocks.....	25 to 30 ft. each way	Pears, Le Conte and Pineapple.....	25 to 30 ft. each way
Oranges on <i>C. trifoliata</i>	18 to 20 ft. each way	Pears, General varieties.....	20 to 25 ft. each way
Kumquats.....	10 to 12 ft. each way	Grapes, Bunch varieties.....	8 to 10 ft. each way
Peaches.....	18 to 20 ft. each way	Grapes, Muscadine type.....	18 to 25 ft. each way
Plums.....	15 to 18 ft. each way	Figs.....	12 to 15 ft. each way
Japan Persimmons.....	15 to 20 ft. each way	Pecans.....	50 to 60 ft. each way

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE

8 by 8.....	680	13 by 13.....	257	18 by 18.....	134	30 by 30.....	48
9 by 9.....	537	14 by 14.....	222	19 by 19.....	120	35 by 35.....	35
10 by 10.....	435	15 by 15.....	193	20 by 20.....	108	40 by 40.....	27
11 by 11.....	360	16 by 16.....	170	22 by 22.....	90	45 by 45.....	21
12 by 12.....	302	17 by 17.....	150	25 by 25.....	69	50 by 50.....	17

INDEX

	Page		Page		Page		Page
Abelia.....	11	Cedar.....	23	Grapefruit.....	37	Magnolia.....	13,16,17
Aglaonema.....	27	Cedrus.....	23	Grapes.....	34,36	Malpighia.....	13,27
Albizzia.....	11	Cephalotaxus.....	2	Grasses.....	15,26	Malus.....	2
Allamanda.....	11,26	Cercis.....	11	Guavas.....	33	Malvaviscus.....	13
Althea.....	11	Cestrum.....	11	Hawthorn, Japanese.....	15	Maple.....	15
Anise Tree.....	11	Chalcas.....	2,12	Heavenly Bamboo.....	15	Mimosa Tree.....	11
Antigonon.....	26	Cissus.....	26	Hedera.....	26	Mulberries.....	33
Araucaria.....	23	Citrangedin.....	37	Heimerocallis.....	28	Myrica.....	13
Arbortitæ.....	22	Citrus Fruits.....	37,38	Hibiscus.....	11,12	Myrtle, Crape.....	2,12
Archontophœnix.....	25	Clerodendron.....	12,27	Holly.....	12,19	Nandina.....	15
Ardisia.....	27	Cleyera.....	12	Honeysuckle.....	26	Nerium.....	15
Areca.....	25	Cocculus.....	2	House Palms.....	25	Oak.....	11,15
Aspidistra.....	27	Cornus.....	12	Hydrangea.....	12	Olea.....	15
Azaleas.....	1,4-7	Cotoneaster.....	12	Ilex.....	2	Oleander.....	3,15
Baccharis.....	11	Cunninghamia.....	22	Illicium.....	11,12	Ophiopogon.....	26
Bamboos.....	15,24	Day-Lily.....	28	Ivy, English.....	26	Oranges.....	37,38
Bananas.....	33	Dieffenbachia.....	27	Ixora.....	12	Osmanthus.....	15
Bauhinia.....	11	Dogwood.....	12	Jasminum.....	13,26	Palms and Cycads.....	25
Beloperone.....	11,27	Dracæna.....	27	Jessamine.....	12,26	Pandanus.....	27
Berberis.....	1	Duranta.....	12	Juniperus.....	22,23	Pandorea.....	26
Bignonia.....	26	Elæagnus.....	2,12,14	Kumquats.....	37,38	Peaches.....	36
Books.....	9,24,37	Eranthemum.....	27	Lagerstromia.....	12	Pears.....	36
Bottle Brush.....	13	Eriobotrya.....	33	Lantana.....	13	Pecans.....	35
Bougainvillea.....	26	Eucharis.....	27	Laurel.....	12	Peperomia.....	27
Boxwood.....	11	Eurya.....	2	Lemons.....	37	Persimmons, Japan.....	34,36
Buddleia.....	11	Exochorda.....	12	Lencothoc.....	13	Phoenix.....	25
Buxus.....	11	Feijoa.....	12	Ligustrum.....	15,18	Photinia.....	15
Calamondin.....	37	Ficus.....	26,27	Linquat.....	37,38	Pittosporum.....	15
Callistemon.....	13	Figs.....	33,35	Liquidambar.....	15	Plants for Special Places.....	39
Camellia.....	8-10,15	Gardenia.....	12,27	Liriope.....	26	Platanus.....	3
Camphor Tree.....	11	Gordonia.....	12	Loquat.....	33	Plumbago.....	3,15



AVENUE OF
NATIVE PINES

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co.
Glen Saint Mary • Florida